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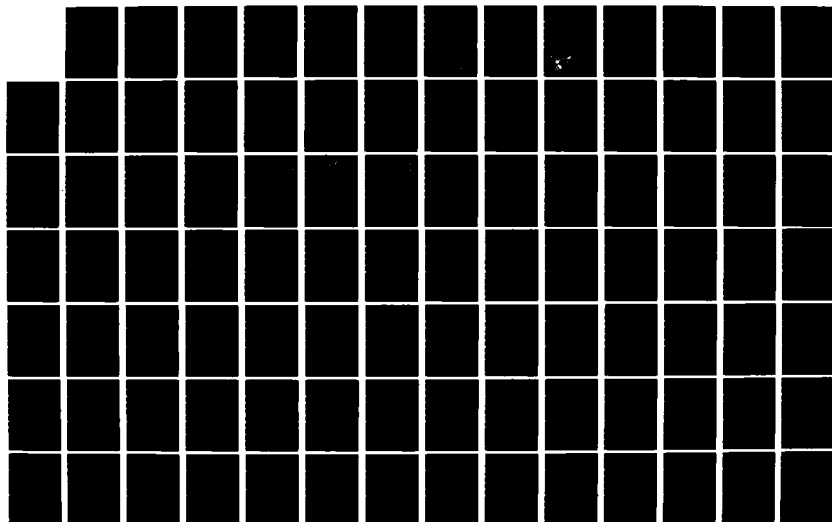
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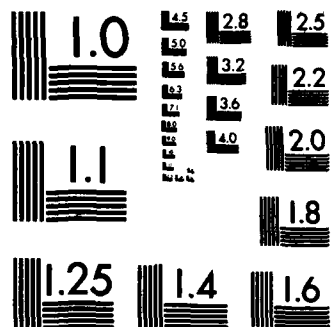
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF REMAINING CORPS
OF ENGINEERS PROJECT LANDS AT ABIQUIU DAM,
NEW MEXICO**



**By
Karol J. Klager**

**With
AN ARCHEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF THE REMAINS OF
PALISADE RUIN (LA 3505)**



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In all, 47 archeological sites and 130 isolated occurrences were located and described. It has been recommended that the entire area of survey be protected from any adverse impacts. The survey area has been recommended for nomination to the National Register as part of the Abiquiu Reservoir Archeological District. Specific evaluations and recommendations for each site area also have been included in the report to assist in resource management.

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NEW MEXICO

By
Karol J. Klager

With
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF THE REMAINS OF
PALISADE RUIN (LA 3505)

Submitted to the U.S. Army
Corps of Engineers Under the
Stipulations of
Contract #DACW47-79-C-0057

Submitted By
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Contract Program Director
School of American Research
Santa Fe, New Mexico

January 30, 1980

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ABSTRACT

This report presents the results of an archaeological survey of approximately 450 acres of land in the Abiquiu Reservoir District, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico. The area surveyed was contained within unsectioned grant land in the Piedra Lumbre Grant area, T.23N., R.5E. The survey was conducted by the School of American Research, Santa Fe, between September 27 and October 4, 1979, for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. This project is referenced under the School of American Research Proposal Number 920; Corps of Engineers Contract Number DACW47-79-C-0057.

In all, 47 archaeological sites (SAR 920-1 to SAR 920-47) and 130 isolated occurrences (I.O. Nos. 1 to 130) were located and described. With respect to mitigation, only the archaeological sites are considered to possess significant archaeological information beyond the level of survey documentation. In brief, these sites, which date from Paleo-Indian and Middle Archaic periods through the Early Anasazi, Historic Pueblo, and Early Navajo to the present, could potentially contribute toward a more complete understanding of changes in human adaptation in northern New Mexico. Although the isolated artifact occurrences are largely surficial or eroded manifestations and do not require additional archaeological or ethnohistoric mitigation, their location and survey documentation may be useful to future investigations in the area. A number of proposed research questions are presented which may prove valuable in addressing site significance and mitigation requirements.

It has been recommended that the entire area of survey be protected from any adverse impacts. Accordingly, the survey area has been recommended for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places as a portion of the Abiquiu Reservoir Archaeological District. Specific evaluations and recommendations for each site area also have been included in the report to assist in resource management.

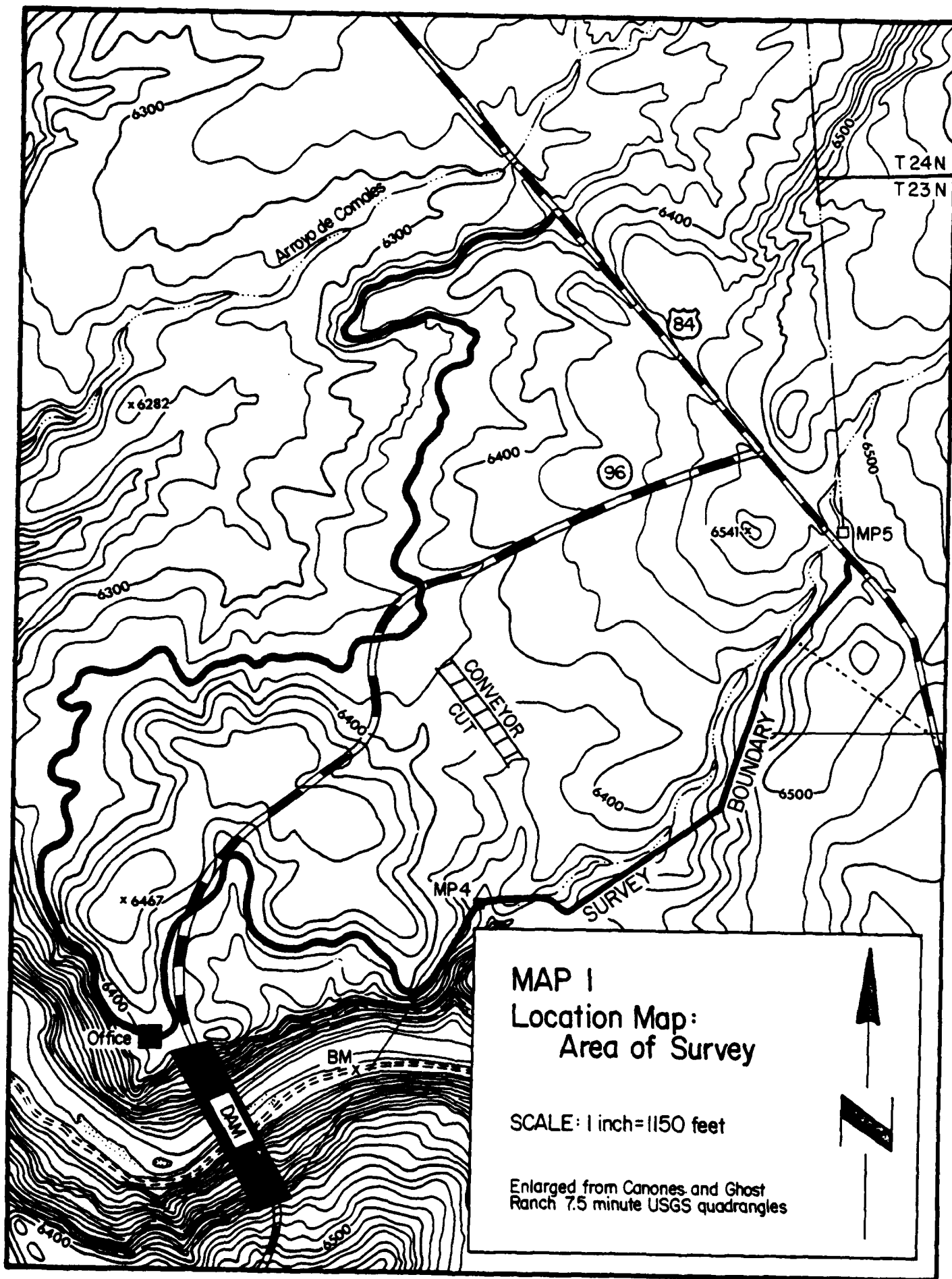


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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological survey of 450 acres in the vicinity of Abiquiu Dam, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico conducted by the School of American Research. The survey was implemented at the request of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in order to complete a cultural resource inventory of the Abiquiu Dam area initiated in 1974. The specific area of investigation is located in unsectioned grant lands of the Piedra Lumbre Grant, T.23N., R.5E., U.S. Geological Survey Canones and Ghost Ranch Quadrangles (Map 1).

This project, designated as No. SAR 920, was administered by John D. Beal, Contract Program Administrator, School of American Research. Field work was conducted by Karol Klager, supervisory archaeologist, and Merrill R. Gilbert and Ricardo P. Romero, archaeologists with the School of American Research, between September 27 and October 4, 1979. Dr. Cynthia Irwin-Williams, Eastern New Mexico University, Portales, and Mr. Richard Lang of the School of American Research assisted in the identification of diagnostic artifacts collected during survey.



SURVEY METHOD

Survey procedure required subdivision of the survey area on basis of physiographic and man-made features such as terrace remnants, colluvial slopes and roads. Each of these subdivisions was then traversed by the survey crew at intervals judged to afford the best overview of the ground surface with regard to vegetational coverage, degree of slope, and consistency of the terrain (i.e., broken or level surface areas). In general, crew members were spaced from 20 to 50 meters apart and followed contours of natural relief.

All locational information was recorded on 7.5-minute series U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps with the use of natural topographic and man-made features as relative locators. An attempt was made to sketch in recently constructed features relating to the construction of Abiquiu Reservoir including the approximate location of the dam itself, State Highway 96 which bisects the study area, a spillway or conveyor cut which runs to the east of this highway through the center of the survey area along a previously existing drainage, and two unpaved roads which parallel this spillway. The location of these features was cross-checked to some degree with general area maps on file at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Resident Office at the dam. Mr. Lyman Reynolds, Facility Manager, provided this and other services during the course of the project. Although the mapped locations recorded in the field are considered to be accurate for the most part, absolute precision was precluded in several areas for a number of reasons. A major factor is that the scale of the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute series maps (1:24,000) and the designated contour interval of 20 ft. obscure the sharpness of features which serve as relational locators, particularly in dealing with small site locations and isolated occurrences. This problem was accentuated in the present study area by the fact that the original maps, published in 1953, have not been revised to include substantial changes including the construction of roads, buildings and recreational areas, powerlines, spillways and borrow areas, introduced with the construction of the dam. These new features tend to obscure or change some aspect of the topography (i.e., drainage patterns). Despite these modifications of topography, the locations listed for cultural resources noted in the present survey are considered to be generally accurate.

Archaeological manifestations encountered in survey were briefly examined in order to ascertain the nature of the occurrence, the distribution and density of associated artifacts and features, the character of the artifact assemblage and the extent of cultural remains. The manifestation was then evaluated in order to determine its qualification as a "site" area or "isolated

occurrence." Criteria for the designation of archaeological sites were based on the density and distribution of associated cultural remains. An isolated occurrence was defined simply as one or two artifacts which appeared to be surficial and lacked contextual integrity. Although no intermediate designation, such as "locality", was used in this survey, cultural occurrences which exhibited a limited number of artifacts or which appeared to have been extensively disturbed with respect to either natural processes or recent dam construction activity were also designated as sites. In several instances the condition or nature of these remains (i.e., recent dump areas such as SAR 920-24 and SAR 920-33; extremely dispersed and possibly unrelated single episode occurrences such as SAR 920-4 and the recently disturbed areas of SAR 920-2; or the possible natural occurrence of cobble alignments at SAR 920-2 may not imply an archaeological importance usually associated with remains of a more conventional nature.

Standardized forms of the Museum of New Mexico, Laboratory of Anthropology, were used to record general locational, environmental, archaeological, and physiographic data on all archaeological sites. A photographic record was made of each site and site provenience, and a sketch of the site area was mapped to scale. In addition, lithic tools which might better provide an assessment of general site activity were drawn to size. At the request of Ms. Donna Roxey, archaeologist with the Corps of Engineers, diagnostic artifacts were collected and mapped in place on the site sketch map. In cases in which only one sherd of a specific type occurred, sherds were nipped in half with only a portion of the sherd collected as a field specimen for laboratory identification. The approximate boundaries of each site and provenience area were flagged with red or orange surveyor's flagging, and a center flag denoting the site field designation number was placed in the center of the area of concentration for future field reference.

Diagnostic isolated occurrences were also collected as field specimens. However, no isolated occurrence was marked on the ground with flagging since their limited information potential does not require any additional mitigative action. All field notes, site forms, maps, photographs, artifact sketches, and collected field specimens are on file with the School of American Research, Santa Fe. Access to site forms may also be obtained from the Corps of Engineers, Albuquerque District, and the Laboratory of Anthropology. A total of 6 crew days (16 man days) was required for survey. This amount of field time expended arises as a direct result of high site and isolated occurrence density requiring documentary procedures.

Analytical procedures relative to collected materials from individual sites have been confined to typological categorization. Collected materials were initially retrieved in anticipation of probable contributions toward illuminating questions on cultural affinity and temporal placement. Therefore, most materials collected and curated were initially recognized as diagnostic in

the field. Laboratory study entailed the examination of collected items by competent analysts under the auspices of existing recognized typological frameworks.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The environmental setting for the Abiquiu Dam Reservoir District has been described in detail in previous survey reports submitted by the School of American Research. The information presented below has been synopsisized from the Archaeological Survey of Maximum Pool and Navajo Excavations at Abiquiu Reservoir, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico, written by Curtis F. Schaafsma and submitted to the National Park Service in 1976.

The present area of survey is located immediately to the east of the Chama River and directly to the south of the Llano Piedra Lumbre and the Arroyo de Comales in the Piedra Lumbre Valley. This general region is situated at the eastern edge of the Colorado Plateau on the margin of the San Juan Basin which covers approximately 8,000 square miles in southern Colorado and northwestern New Mexico. To the east is the Rio Grande trough, an irregular belt 20 to 50 miles in width which extends from the southern portion of Colorado to southern New Mexico. The Rio Chama forms a major tributary of the Rio Grande joining the river approximately 15 linear miles (approximately 30 river miles) to the southeast of the present survey area.

Geologically, the region is composed of massive uplifts of Paleozoic, Mesozoic, and Tertiary formations which have eroded to form the Piedra Lumbre Valley and its associated canyons, badlands, and eroded cliffs. The region is characterized by extensive vulcanism which resulted in the formation of the Jemez Mountains to the south and the Cerros del Rio to the southeast. The geologic development of the area includes the formation of Permian Age sandstone and shales followed by deposition of the Triassic Chinle formation. This deposition is a moderately erosion-resistant sandstone deposit forming the floor of much of the central valley and has been a significant factor in determining much of the local topography. The upper portion of this formation consists of eroded, varicolored shales which form badlands prominent in the vicinity of Ghost Ranch. These shales appear to be absent in the present study area. Other formations occurring in this region include the Jurassic Entrada, Todilto, and Morrison and the Cretaceous Dakota formations which form a hard sandstone cap over most of the mesas on the western and northern arc of the valley. Mancos shale is also present in the northern part of the Chama Valley.

This sequence of deposition was followed by a period of uplifting and folding in Miocene and Pliocene times associated with the formation of the Rio Grande depression. Faulting during the late Pliocene is also evident. The region was subsequently eroded and aggraded resulting in the formation of several distinct physiographic features including the deposition of at least three separate terraces of river gravels, which have been dated to the Pleistocene and form much of the present surface in the area of current study.

Physiographically, land forms in the immediate survey area appear to have resulted from the formation of these river terraces and from subsequent eroding by the Rio Chama and its tributary drainages. The specific implications of the physiography of this area with relation to overall environment have been discussed by Schaafsma (1976).

Climate in the area of investigation is semiarid with an average annual rainfall of between 12 and 14 inches occurring in a summer-dominant (May to September) pattern. In addition, rainfall appears to vary greatly from year to year. Temperature in the Chama Valley averages 73° in the summer and 35° in the winter and ranges from 2 to 96°. A more detailed discussion of the implications of climate on site location can be found in Schaafsma (1976).

Vegetation in the survey area varies greatly with regard to differences in elevation, slope, exposure, and soil. For the purposes of this report, three major vegetational associations were defined after classifications presented by Cattle, Carroll and Stuart (1977), although this discussion is by no means definitive. The first major plant association is the grassland community, referred to as "short-grass prairie" in the 1976 survey report. This community was noted primarily in open, exposed areas of shallow slope and is correlated with silty and/or sandy soils. The shrub-grassland association is largely composed of species similar to those present within the juniper grasslands. A notable exception is the absence of one-seeded juniper (Juniperus monosperma) or its reduced presence in widely scattered stands. In addition, there may be an increase in various grasses such as ring muhly (Muhlenbergia torreyi), galleta, (Hilaria jamesii) and dropseed (Sporobolus spp.) depending on local conditions (Public Service Company of New Mexico, 1977:37). Grama grass (Bouteloua spp.) is generally common in this community with less frequently occurring small quantities of Indian rice grass (Oryzopsis hymenoides), western wheat grass (Agropyron smithii), red top (Agrostis alba), three awns (Aristida spp), and fescues (Festuca spp.). The dominant shrubs include four-wing saltbush (Atriplex canescans), greasewood (Sarcobatus vermiculatus), snakeweed (Gutierrezia spp.) and rabbitbrush (Chrysothamnus spp.). Owing to a lack of botanical expertise, positive identification of many of the above plant species (i.e., the grasses) was not made in the field by the archaeological survey

crew. However, notation was made of recognized species in site areas.

The Juniper-grassland community is most prevalent along the basal slopes of the gravel terraces at the juncture of the open grassland and pinon-woodland areas. The juniper grassland community is marked by the absence of scrub oak (Quercus spp.), and skunkbush (Rhus tribobata) and an increase in the percentage of ground cover provided by blue grama (Bouteloua gracilis), black grama (Bouteloua eripoda), galleta (Hilaria jamesii), and various dropseeds (Sporobolus spp.) (Cattle, Carroll and Stuart 1979). Snakeweed (Gutierrezia spp.), cane cholla (Opuntia imbricata), prickly pear (Opuntia phaecantha), and narrow-leaf yucca (Yucca glauca) also occur within this association. Species potentially significant to grazing which appear in this community include four-wing saltbush (Atriplex canescens), shadescale (Atriplex confertifolia), winterfat (Eurotia lanata), and greasewood (Sarcobatus vermiculatus). Several of these diagnostic species were identified during the course of this survey.

Finally, the pinon-juniper woodland community appears within the middle and upper reaches of many of the gravel terraces in this area. One-seeded juniper (Juniperus monosperma) and pinon (Pinus edulis) are the dominant plants although, scrub oak (Quercus spp.), big sagebrush (Artemisia tridentata), and skunkbush (Rhus trilobata) have been used as the indicative species (Cattle, Carroll and Stuart 1977). Cane cholla (Opuntia imbricata), prickly pear (Opuntia phaecantha), wolfberry (Lycium pallidum), snakeweed (Gutierrezia spp.), and narrowleaf yucca (Yucca glauca) may be found in this community. Grasses usually associated with the pinon-juniper woodlands include side-oats grama (Bouteloua curtipendula), little bluestem (Andropogon scoparius), and bottlebrush squirreltail (Sitanion histris). In addition, the grasses more commonly associated with the lower, drier juniper-grasslands may occur. Many of the areas which have been identified as pinon-juniper woodland in the present report have been defined on the basis of substantial occurrences of pinon and juniper. It should be noted, however, that concomitant diagnostic species including scrub oak, sagebrush, and skunkbush were not always noted in these areas.

The predominance of mixed pinon-juniper woodland and open grassland prairies noted by the Corps of Engineers and in previous surveys in the lower portion of the reservoir (Schaafsma 1976) was also noted in the present study area.

A summary of fauna noted in the general Abiquiu Dam region has been referenced in the 1976 survey report. It may be noted that pictographs located at site SAR 920-10 (Feature 2) appear to represent deer, possible antelope, and turkey, and also contain a single petroglyph figure of a fish. Further, many of the

other sites located in this survey are suggested to relate to hunting activity in this area. More extensive ecological interpretations may be found in Schaafsma (1976).

CULTURAL OVERVIEW

A complete culture history of the Central Rio Grande Valley is not within the specific scope of this report and will not be attempted here. A brief overview of prehistoric and historic activities in this area, however, is necessary to provide a general framework for the assessment of cultural resources located by the present survey. There has been a recent tendency in the archaeological field to view manifestations of cultural activities within broader regional, economic, technological, and social systems rather than as isolated phenomena. This tendency has grown from an increasing awareness or the need to understand the complex of variables in both the natural and cultural environment which contribute to the development of particular forms of social organization and technological achievement. An outline of the cultural history of this area, therefore, is presented below.

PALEO-INDIAN PERIOD

The first occupation of this region is characterized by the Paleo-Indian Period and has been correlated with the last of the pluvial periods (San Jon) of the Late Pleistocene. This period represents a series of broad geographic complexes, generally characterized by the "big game hunting" of now extinct species. It is differentiated by a series of diagnostic tool complexes and projectile points types including the Clovis point type, a part of the broader Llano Complex dated roughly to 14,000 B.C.; the Folsom (Midland) point type dated to ca. 9000 to 8000 B.C.; and the points of the Portales Culture dated 8000 to 5000 B.C., which was initially viewed as a single component but has recently been subdivided into the Agate Basin (8490-8250 B.C.), the Cody (ca. 7000 B.C.) and the Angostura (date indeterminant) phases (Agogino and Rovner 1967). Prior to the present survey, few diagnostic materials had been identified for the Paleo-Indian Period in the Abiquiu Dam Reservoir area, although general research of Paleo-Indian settlement in the Central Rio Grande has been well documented by Judge (1973).

ARCHAIC

The Paleo-Indian occupation was succeeded by a period which has been termed the Archaic (5000-100 B.C.). Kill sites which heavily predominate in the Paleo-Indian archaeological record and tend to direct current viewpoint toward an interpretation

of a primary hunting subsistence base, constitute a smaller proportion of the total of recorded Archaic sites. The Archaic complex is characterized by the development of small bands of semi-nomadic hunters and gatherers, an increased rate of population growth and seasonal aggregation and terminates with the introduction of maize agriculture into the region. Subsistence strategy shifts to a wider base of faunal and floral resources which corresponds with the onset of less equable (warmer, more arid) climatic conditions (Lent 1978). Site density, site size, and the frequency of site reoccupation appear to increase during this period. As in the Paleo-Indian occupation, Archaic sites are generally typified by lithic concentrations and hearth features. Diagnostic artifacts include a series of projectile point types, features, and complexes defined by Irwin-Williams (1973), including the Jay (ca. 6000-5000 B.C.), the Bajada (5000-3000 B.C.), the San Jose (3000-1750 B.C.), the Armijo 1750-1000 B.C.), and the En Medio (1000 B.C. to A.D. 500) phases. The latter part of this sequence has been correlated in part to the early Basketmaker period. Sites in this period are frequently located in dune and playa areas or along the edges of Pleistocene terrace remnants. Locational data indicate that site density may increase as a function of vegetative diversity (Rehrer and Witter 1977). Detailed works on this period may be found in Irwin-Williams (1973), Reinhardt (1967) and Campbell and Ellis (1952).

In the Abiquiu Dam region, the largest number of sites located and mitigated during the period from 1974 to 1978 have been affiliated with the Archaic occupation, including several base camps and a range of specialized activity areas. The investigation of Archaic settlement in this area is detailed in reports by Schaafsma (1976 and 1978). A number of lithic scatters and isolated occurrences have been tentatively associated with the Archaic and Basketmaker II Periods during the present survey.

ANASAZI OCCUPATION

The Archaic is followed by a transitional period sometimes grouped at the terminal end of the Archaic, but distinguished by the designation of "Basketmaker". This is the first in a series of cultural periods which has been placed in the classification of the Puebloan Anasazi and marks the beginning of specific traditions of the social organization and technological development peculiar to the northwest and north-central areas of New Mexico, northeastern Arizona, southeastern Utah, and southwestern Colorado. This period ranges in age from 100 B.C. to A.D. 700 and represents a significant change in adaptive strategy. This is manifest by a change from a hunting and gathering economy to a more sedentary, agricultural subsistence, particularly in the Basketmaker III (A.D. 400-700) and Pueblo I (A.D. 700-900) periods. During this time, subsistence systems shifted

to a primary reliance on maize agriculture. Concurrently, social organization, site size and the structure of the population changed strikingly. Habitation units evolved from subterranean pithouse clusters, characteristic of the late Basketmaker period, to early Pueblo I above-ground, slab-lined (jacal) structures, eventually developing into masonry apartment units. Ceramics were introduced into the technological complex during the Basketmaker III period, and there appears to have been an increasing unification of economic and social networks which reached maximal regional development at differing times in the Anasazi southwest.

During the Pueblo I period (A.D. 700-900), the Anasazi population became increasingly sedentary with a stronger dependence on agricultural subsistence activities. Structural sites from this period are generally small, sometimes associated with older style pithouses. Other types of Pueblo I sites usually consist of dispersed ceramic and lithic scatters with some associated hearths, indicating a continuing use of special activity (resource) areas. During the period from early to late Pueblo I, material culture assemblages are characterized by an increasing complexity of ceramic design and manufacture techniques; a shift to wet-laid (adobe mortar) surface structures of basalt, quartzite cobble, and/or sandstone masonry; an aggregation of small pueblo units; and a change in location of habitation sites. Small-scale methods of irrigation (check dams, terrace walls, etc.) may also have been introduced in the latter part of this period.

In the Pueblo II period (A.D. 900-1100), small, scattered communities generally consisting of a single room block and occasional kiva, developed into large unit aggregations, culminating during the late Pueblo II and early Pueblo III (A.D. 1100-1300) periods in the formation of several large community areas. Small isolated (family) Puebloan units continue in marginal areas, but there appears to have been an increasing centralization both in settlement patterning and social and economic networks, stimulated in part by the development of the large towns and colonies of Chaco Canyon, 85 miles to the southwest of the present survey area.

With the collapse of the Chacoan network shortly before A.D. 1300, there appeared to be a general decrease in population in the San Juan Basin (Lent 1978), a dispersion of settlements in marginal areas with an increased influence and/or population intrusion from the Mesa Verde area of southern Colorado and a corresponding rise in strong local development in several of the surrounding areas (i.e., the Central Rio Grande). No specific cause has been defined for this population shift, although a combination of factors including drought, warfare, and resource extinction has been proposed.

During the Pueblo IV period (A.D. 1300-1600) population concentration at a few large pueblos in the Little Colorado and northern Rio Grande areas began.

In the Middle Rio Grande area, the temporal sequence has been divided into three successive stages:

1. the Developmental Period (A.D. 600-1200), correlating to the general Basketmaker III (A.D. 400-700), Pueblo I (A.D. 700-900), Pueblo II (A.D. 900-1100) and early Pueblo III (A.D. 1100-1375) periods in the Pecos classification sequence of the Anasazi region;
2. the Coalition Period (A.D. 1200-1325), correlating with the Pueblo III period;
3. and the Classic Period (A.D. 1325-1600) correlating to the Pueblo IV (A.D. 1325-1600) period (Wendorf 1954; and Wendorf and Reed 1955).

Following the development of sedentism and maize agriculture during the Developmental Period, the Puebloan population appeared to aggregate into fewer and larger towns. This aggregation culminated during the Classic Period in a general "florescence" of social organization and technology (Wendorf 1954). During this period, the population seemed to stabilize, and the production of locally made red-slipped and glazed pottery was introduced. Several distinctive features, including the construction of rectangular kivas, extended inhumations, and cranial deformation, appeared at this time (Betancourt 1978), although site location continued in open valleys along secondary drainages.

In the area being investigated, past survey has indicated that Puebloan hunters and gatherers visited the Piedra Lumbre Valley from about A.D. 700 to A.D. 1300 (Schaafsma 1978) in search of specific natural resources. There is, however, no indication of permanent habitation sites relating to this period. During the period from A.D. 1300 to 1350, two Puebloan villages were settled near the present dam site. The Riana Ruin and Palisade Ruin (Appendix B) sites were excavated prior to the construction of the dam by Hibben (1937) and Peckham (1959), respectively, and materials from these sites are repositied at the Maxwell Museum and the Laboratory of Anthropology. Investigation of this area by Hibben, Peckham, and Mera (1934, 1940) suggests that the Piedra Lumbre Valley represented the north-western frontier of Rio Grande Pueblo settlement. Occupation of the area by Pueblo Indian groups appears to have terminated by A.D. 1350 (Schaafsma 1978).

Several, light sherd scatters and one possible structural area dating to Pueblo IV and V were noted in the course of the present survey. These occurrences appear to represent limited resource extractive activities (i.e., hunting and/or gathering) which were probably seasonal in nature.

NAVAJO

Dates for Athabascan entry into the Anasazi region of the southwest are not well documented. It has been suggested that sporadic intrusions by nomadic Desert Tradition (Ute, Paiute, Shoshone) and Athabascan (Navajo, Apache) groups have occurred throughout the period of Puebloan development in this region. However, the first real evidence of Athabascan occupation (forked-stick hogans) is recorded in the Gobernador Canyon and has been dated to a period of approximately A.D. 1491 to 1541. Indications of Athabascan presence are also noted during the early 16th century in the Chacra Mesa area of northern New Mexico.

The linguistic origins of the Athabascan group (the Navajo of northern Arizona and northern New Mexico; the western Apache of central Arizona; the Chiricahua Apache of southeastern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico; the Jicarilla of northeastern New Mexico; and the Mescalero, Lipan and Kiowa tribes of eastern New Mexico) are found in Canada and western Alaska. Routes of entry into the southwest have been proposed both for the Great Basin and Plains areas, filtering of populations through the northern and central areas of Colorado is indicated by the occurrence of hogans dating A.D. 1100 (Willey 1966). The development of the Navajo tradition in New Mexico has been divided into three phases. The first, Dinetah, a relatively pristine period was characterized by a slight Puebloan influence (i.e. maize and bean agriculture and minimal trade of Black-on-white Puebloan ceramics) on the basically nomadic hunting and gathering oriented Navajo groups. The second, Gobernador Phase, has been dated from approximately A.D. 1696 to 1745, occurring slightly earlier in the San Juan, Gobernador, and Largo regions. This phase was marked by an increase in Puebloan influence following the Pueblo Revolt of A.D. 1680 and was marked by larger quantities of Puebloan tradewares, and transition from forked-stick hogans to stone wall masonry (pueblitos, stone hogans, masonry towers), cribbed log hogans and fortified sites, and the use of European livestock (horses, cattle, sheep). The Cabezon or Refugee Phase A.D. 1745-1812 marked the decline of Puebloan influence with a return to the use of forked-stick hogans and an increase economic dependence on livestock (sheep) herding. The continued use of both indigenous pointed-bottom utility wares and Puebloan (polychrome) tradewares is also indicated during this period. Throughout these phases, the Navajo maintained a tradition of raiding and looting their more sedentary Hispanic and Puebloan neighbors. Studies of early Navajo occupation are best documented in works by Hester and Shiner (1963) and Keur (1944). Well-defined ceramic sequences have not been established in this area for historic Navajo wares.

In the 1930's survey of the Chama River Valley and in the 1974-1978 surveys of the Abiquiu Reservoir area by Schaafsma and the School of American Research, a "distinctive and heretofore unrecognized archaeological complex" (Schaafsma 1978:54) of Ute and/or Navajo sites was noted. The materials located at these sites and Spanish records of the 17th and early 18th centuries, indicate that occupation of the Chama Valley by Navajo groups may have existed in the period from A.D. 1620 to 1710. Navajo use of the Piedra Lumbre area is more fully discussed in a report of work conducted in the Abiquiu Dam region by Schaafsma (1978). In addition, a detailed manuscript concerning the excavation of AR-4, a large Navajo settlement located directly to the northwest of the present survey area, and general cultural history of Athabascan occupation in the region is now in press.

Several possible early Navajo sites, including two structural areas, were recorded in the present field survey.

OTHER HISTORIC INDIAN OCCUPATION

The presence of mounted Indian groups (i.e., the Ute, Comanche, and Jicarilla Apache) has been documented for the Piedra Lumbre Valley in the period between 1720 and the late 19th century A.D. Resident bands of these historic Indian groups, however, did not settle in the area until approximately A.D. 1800, based on the dating of tipi rings at sites such as AR-9, (Abiquiu Reservoir survey, School of American Research) and historical records of the region (Schaafsma 1978). Although no diagnostic materials specifically relating to these groups were noted in the present survey, it is possible that several of the lithic sites recorded in this study area are affiliated with this occupation.

EURO-AMERICAN OCCUPATION

Seven phases have been defined for the historic occupation of the Middle Rio Grande Valley. These consist of:

1. The Spanish Exploration Phase A.D. 1540-1598, including expeditions into the area by Coronado (ca. A.D. 1540), Chamuscado-Rodriguez (A.D. 1581), and Espejo (A.D. 1582);
2. The Colonization Phase (A.D. 1598-1696), characterized by a labor-exploitative system existing almost exclusively in Santa Fe;
3. The Pueblo Revolt and Reconquest Phase (A.D. 1680-1696), a short-lived period of coalition between the Pueblos and Apaches and attempted restoration of pre-contact ways of life;

4. The Colonial Phase (1696-1821), which introduced a new land-tenure system displacing the encomienda and mission-lands utilization system with settlement by Hispanic colonists;
5. The Mexican Phase (A.D. 1821-1846), characterized by an increasing autonomy in governmental, economic, and religious control and deteriorating centralized bureaucracy;
6. The United States Territorial Phase (A.D. 1846-1912); and
7. The New Mexico Statehood Phase (A.D. 1912 to present) (Abbink and Stein 1977).

More detailed information on these Historic Euro-American Phases may be found in Archaeological Investigations in Cochiti Reservoir, New Mexico, a report of work conducted immediately in the south of Santa Fe by the Office Contract Archaeology, Albuquerque and by Swadesh (1974).

In the Abiquiu Reservoir District, five Historic Anglo sites including two log cabins have been recorded in previous years of survey (Schaafsma 1978). Spanish occupation of the Chama River Valley was apparently unsuccessful until approximately 1806 with the establishment of farming along its tributary drainages such as the Puerco Valley. Several Spanish homesteads have been located during past years of survey by the School of American Research in this area and were probably once integrated into a system of community irrigation ditches centered at Youngsville, Canones, and Coyote (Schaafsma 1978). The descendents of these early Spanish settlers form the dominant cultural group in the valley at the present time. Historic records from this period and an ethnohistoric work on the settlement of the northwestern frontier of Spanish New Mexico based on a study of Rio Arriba County by Swadesh (1974) provide a more detailed account of the Spanish population in the Abiquiu Dam region.

Two recent historic scatters and several isolated occurrences were noted during the course of the present survey. An interpretation of these remains may be found in Section VI; Cultural Interpretation.

SITE DESCRIPTIONS

SAR 920-1

Field Designation: SAR 9-20-79:1

Elevation: 6,400 feet, 1,951 meters.

Vegetation: Pinon-juniper woodland. Species noted included a moderately dense coverage of pinon and juniper (juniper predominant) with sparse to moderate grasses (including needle and thread grass), narrowleaf yucca, rubber rabbitbrush, snakeweed, and mustards.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Site SAR 920-79:1 consists of a light to extremely light lithic scatter located on the steep northern slope of a gravel terrace remnant along a small north-south running drainage cut. The area is basically exposed on all sides with some protection by the terrace remnant top to the immediate south, slight shelter is afforded by the rise in slope to the east and west. The area is washed and eroded with a moderate to steep slope on the north. Soils in the site area are sandy with a high clay content. A natural scatter of quartzite gravels and cobbles and small nodules of patinated and unpatinated chalcedonies and cherts are present. The area has a good overlook of major drainages to the north and northeast.

The scatter noted in this area included over 30 chalcedony flakes of secondary and tertiary reduction, 20 to 30 primarily tertiary with some secondary chert flakes, and more than five chert and chalcedony cores. Materials were concentrated in an area approximately 40 meters in diameter towards the southwestern edge of the site. An extremely light scatter of materials continues downslope for approximately 50 meters. Total dimensions of the site have been defined at approximately 100 meters northeast-southwest by 55 meters northwest-southeast.

A possible chipping station is located on the east side of the area of concentration. In addition, several axe-cut junipers at the southwestern edge of the site indicate recent visitation.

owing to an absence of datable materials or diagnostic artifacts at this site, no temporal affiliation could be assigned. Based on the artifact assemblage, a functional interpretation of probable lithic manufacture area was assigned this location. However, although no hearths were located in survey, the eroded (washed) condition of this site may have obscured any indication of a more intensive use. In addition, several of the flakes noted in survey showed evidence of retouch.

SAR 920-2

Field Designation: SAR 9-20-79:2

Elevation: 6,385 feet, 1,947 meters.

Vegetation: Transitional pinon-juniper woodland, juniper grassland. Species noted include a moderate coverage of pinon and juniper with sparse to moderate grasses (including Sporobolus grasses), paper flowers, rabbitbrush, scrub oak, cholla, and snakeweed.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Site SAR 920-79:2 consists of a light lithic scatter located on a stepped bench dropping steeply into a major drainage to the east and north. The immediate area slopes slightly to the east and south with large areas of exposed sandstone bedrock along its eastern edge. An unpaved road forms the western boundary of the site area. The site is eroded and exposed on all sides with slight shelter afforded by terrace remnants to the north and south. A light scatter of small natural gravels and large sandstone boulders is present.

The scatter noted at SAR 920-2 included approximately 40-50 secondary and tertiary chalcedony flakes and a few Polvadera Peak obsidian flakes. Most of the materials noted in this scatter appear to have been moved from their original depositional location. The area of the site has been defined at approximately 140 meters north-south by 50 meters east-west, the density of the scatter appears to remain consistent throughout the site. It should be noted that the construction of the unpaved road at the western edge of the site forms a somewhat artificial boundary which may not reflect the natural boundary of the scatter. A similar lithic scatter, defined as SAR 920:3 was located approximately

20 meters from the western edge of this road and may, in fact, represent a continuance of materials noted at SAR 920-2.

No temporal or functional interpretations could be suggested for this site due to the absence of diagnostic materials.

SAR 920-3

Field Designation: SAR 9-20-79:3

Elevation: 6,390 feet, 1,948 meters.

Vegetation: Juniper grassland. Species noted included sparse to moderate grasses, scrub oak, cholla, juniper, prickly pear, and narrowleaf yucca.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Site 920-79:3 consisted of a light to extremely light lithic scatter located in an area of shallow colluvial wash at the base of a high gravel terrace remnant. The site area is bordered on the south by the base of the terrace talus slope, on the east by an unpaved road, and on the north by a low rise characterized by a moderate stand of juniper. The area slopes gently to the northeast with outcrops of exposed bedrock toward its southern edge.

Materials noted at SAR 920-3 included approximately 40 chalcedony flakes of predominately primary and tertiary with some secondary reduction. A few pieces of chalcedony debitage and a single chalcedony core were also noted. The density of concentration appears to be consistent throughout the site area and may be dispersed by natural erosional processes (i.e. wash).

The site area has been defined at approximately 100 meters northeast-southwest by 45 meters northwest-southeast. However, it should be noted that the natural area of this scatter may have originally extended to the east toward site SAR 920-2. The scatter area has been interrupted by a north-south running unpaved road, and since no cultural materials were located within 20 meters of this road, the area was separated into two distinct sites.

No temporal or functional interpretation could be made for this scatter, although the presence of the single chalcedony core and the quantity of unretouched flakes indicates that lithic manufacture occurred here.

SAR 920-4

Field Designation: SAR 9-21-79:4

Elevation: 6,370 feet, 1,942 meters.

Vegetation: Shrub grassland. Species noted included moderate grasses (including wheat, pepper, bottlebrush) sparse to moderate juniper, and dogweed.

Temporal Affiliation: Pueblo IV (based on ceramic typology (Harlow 1973)).

Description: This site consists of extremely light sherd and lithic scatter located on a shallow colluvial slope at the base of a high gravel terrace remnant. The site area drains gently to the north and northeast and is exposed on all sides. The site area is slightly sheltered on the south by the slope of the terrace remnant. A light scatter of small natural gravels covers the site area, and small areas of sandstone bedrock are exposed near its western edge.

Cultural materials noted at the site consist of three secondary and tertiary flakes and one chalcedony core-flake. Ceramics noted at the site include four sherds from a single pot break located near the western boundary of the scatter (field specimen No. 1) and two sherds located approximately 40 meters to the south-east (field specimen No. 2). These ceramic occurrences have been identified as Bandelier Black-on-gray, dating to A.D. 1425-1475. The site area is estimated to be approximately 30 x 50 meters.

Due to the dispersed nature of the artifacts associated with this site and the small quantity of cultural materials noted in the area, no functional interpretation could be determined. Although the materials located in this area have been grouped, it is possible that this scatter represents several temporal episodes and does not relate to an intensive use of the site area with respect to specialized activity. One temporal component relating to the deposition of one or two vessels in the immediate area is dated at Pueblo IV based on ceramic typology.

SAR 920-5

Field Designation: SAR 9-21-79:5

Elevation: 6,370 feet, 1,942 meters.

Vegetation: Pinon-juniper woodland. Species noted included moderately dense pinon and juniper with extremely sparse grasses (including wheat and Sporobolus grass), cholla, prickly pear, barrel cactus, rubber rabbitbrush, salt-bush, snakeweed, and dogweed.

Temporal Affiliation: Possible Basketmaker III (based on projectile point typology).

Description: Site SAR 920-5 consists of a light to extremely light scatter located on an eroded gravel slope near the northern base of a high gravel terrace remnant. The area is extremely eroded with large areas of bedrock exposure. The general area is cut by numerous small and large drainages trending to the north and northwest. The site area is sheltered to the south by the terrace remnant and slightly to the east and west by promontory rises extending from the base of the terrace slope. The area is washed and exposed and shallow subsurface deposits are indicated. The location of this site affords a limited overlook to a major colluvial drainage on the north. The slope in the immediate site area is moderate and to the northeast.

Cultural materials noted at this site were light with two areas of relative concentration. Provenience No. 1 contains approximately 20 secondary and tertiary chalcedony flakes with 5 percent retouch; 10 secondary and tertiary obsidian flakes and debitage; 1 tertiary chert flake and 1 tertiary agate flake and one obsidian projectile point base (field specimen No. 4), dated possible Basketmaker III. The scatter in this provenience was located in an approximate 35 x 40 meter area surrounding a slight basin at the northern edge of the site.

Materials at Provenience No. 2 included approximately 15 secondary chalcedony flakes, two of which exhibit retouch; from 5 to 6 tertiary Polvedera Peak obsidian flakes, one of which is retouched; one secondary quartzite flake and one chalcedony core in an 8 by 10 meter area. The intervening distance of approximately 100 meters is extremely light and consists primarily of secondary and tertiary chalcedonies.

A temporal component of Basketmaker III has been tentatively identified for Provenience No. 1 of this scatter. No functional interpretation could be made on the basis of the present survey data.

SAR 920-6

Field Designation: SAR 9-21-79:6

Elevation: 6,365 feet, 1,941 meters.

Vegetation: Pinon-juniper woodland. Species noted included a moderate stand of pinon and juniper with sparse grasses (including wild wheat), rabbitbrush, snakeweed, dogweed and narrowleaf yucca.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Site SAR 920-6 consists of a moderate to moderately dense lithic scatter located on the northwestern slope of a high gravel terrace remnant. The site is exposed on all sides with slight shelter to the west offered by a low ridge and to the south and southeast by the talus slope of the terrace remnant. The area slopes gently to the north and is heavily washed and eroded. The area has been cut by several small drainage gullies. A former road running generally north-south has its origin at the Riana Campground to the south and bisects the site. A barbed wire fenceline extending from the top of a promontory of the terrace remnant borders the site on the west.

The scatter associated with SAR 920-6 includes over 200 Polvedera Peak-Obsidian Ridge obsidian flakes of predominantly tertiary reduction, with approximately 2 flakes exhibiting retouch; over 50 primary, secondary and tertiary chalcedony flakes, with approximately a 10 percent retouch; over 20 chert flakes of primary and secondary reduction; five secondary agate flakes, two of which are retouched; one Obsidian Ridge obsidian drill; one large chalcedony core; and two unifacial chalcedony scrapers. These artifacts are concentrated in an area measuring approximately 45 meters northwest and southeast and 30 meters wide. An extremely light scatter associated with the site continues approximately 100 meters to the east-northeast.

No temporal affiliation could be assigned to this site owing to the absence of any diagnostic artifacts or features located during survey. The presence of a single chalcedony core indicates lithic manufacture activity at this location. Additional functional interpretation could not be made on the basis of the present survey data. It should be noted that this is one of few sites located during the course of this survey which exhibited a higher percentage of obsidian flakes and debitage as compared with chalcedony material types.

SAR 920-7

Field Designation: SAR 9-21-79:7

Elevation: 6,305 feet, 1,322 meters.

Vegetation: Pinon-juniper woodland. Species noted in the immediate site area included pinon, juniper and sparse coverage of grasses (including Sporobolus grass) and snakeweed.

Temporal Affiliation: Late Archaic: Late Armijo - Early En Medio (based on projectile point typology).

Description: Site SAR 920-7 consists of a light to extremely light lithic scatter located along a moderate slope extending from the north base of a high gravel terrace remnant. The site area is eroded and exposed with large areas of bedrock outcrop. The site area slopes moderately to the north-northwest and is bordered on the northwest by a moderate dropoff. The slope is stepped along small bedrock ledges approximately 1/2 meter in height.

The materials noted at site SAR 920-7 include over 50 secondary and tertiary flakes, approximately 10 percent of which exhibit retouch; and three exhibit possible utilization patterns; 50 Polvadera Peak and some obsidian ridge and Grants obsidian flakes of tertiary reduction, approximately 5 percent of which exhibit retouch; five secondary jasper flakes; and five tertiary fine-grained quartzite flakes. One projectile point (field specimen No. 5), typed as Early En Medio-Late Armijo, was collected. The site covers an area approximately 30 meters in diameter.

The site has been tentatively dated as Late Archaic, based on the collection of a single projectile point. The presence of retouched flakes indicates use of the site as a temporary subsistence gathering locci, although firm functional interpretation could not be made on the basis of the present survey data.

SAR 920-8

Field Designation:

Elevation: 6,470 feet, 1,973 meters.

Vegetation: Grassland. Species noted included sparse grasses (bottlebrush, wild wheat, and wild rye grass) and snakeweed.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Site SAR 920-8 consists of a light to extremely light lithic scatter located on the flat top of a high gravel terrace remnant. The site area is eroded, deflated, and exposed on all sides. A light natural scatter of small gravels occurs at this site. A large trench running northeast-southwest borders the site to the south and southeast.

The scatter noted at SAR 920-8 includes over 70 tertiary chalcedony flakes, two with retouch; five tertiary agate flakes; five secondary and tertiary dendritic jasper flakes extending over an area 100 meters in length (northwest-southeast) by 50 meters in width. A relatively dense concentration of materials occurs in an area 45 meters in diameter toward the southwestern end of the site.

No temporal or functional interpretations could be made at this site on the basis of present survey data, although its presence on this high terrace remnant with good overlook to all sides suggests association with a hunting subsistence strategy.

SAR 920-9

Field Designation: SAR 9-21-79:9

Elevation: 6,470 feet, 1,973 meters.

Vegetation: Shrub grassland. Species noted included a moderate to dense coverage of grasses (i.e., wheat and bottlebrush grass) with some rubber rabbitbrush, prickly pear, and juniper.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: This site consists of an extremely light lithic scatter located on the relatively flat top of a high gravel terrace remnant. The site is situated on a promontory of the terrace with steep dropoffs immediately to the north and south and 100 meters to the west. The area is

extremely eroded and deflated with a light scatter of natural small gravels. The site area slopes gently to the southwest. A northeast-southwest trending fenceline borders the site to the east.

Artifacts noted at SAR 920-9 include approximately 20 secondary and tertiary chalcedony flakes and 15 tertiary flakes with some retouch, extending over an area approximately 80 meters in diameter. The scatter is extremely dispersed and exhibits no areas of concentration.

No temporal or functional interpretation could be made at this site on the basis of the present survey data. The location of the site on a high terrace remnant promontory overlooking drainages to the south, east and west, however, suggests its possible use in hunting activities.

SAR 920-10

Field Designation: SAR 9-22-79:10

Elevation: 6,370 feet, 1,942 meters.

Vegetation: Juniper grassland, pinon-juniper woodland. Species noted included a moderate stand of pinon and juniper with a sparse to moderate coverage of grasses (including Sporobolus and wheat grass), cholla, broadleaf yucca at Provenience No. 1; a moderate stand of pinon and juniper with sparse to moderate grasses (including white wheat grass), scrub oak, mountain mahogany, rabbitbrush, snake-weed, wolfberry and dogweed at Provenience No. 2; and sparse pinon, juniper, rubber rabbitbrush, snakeweed, saltbush and grasses at Provenience No. 3.

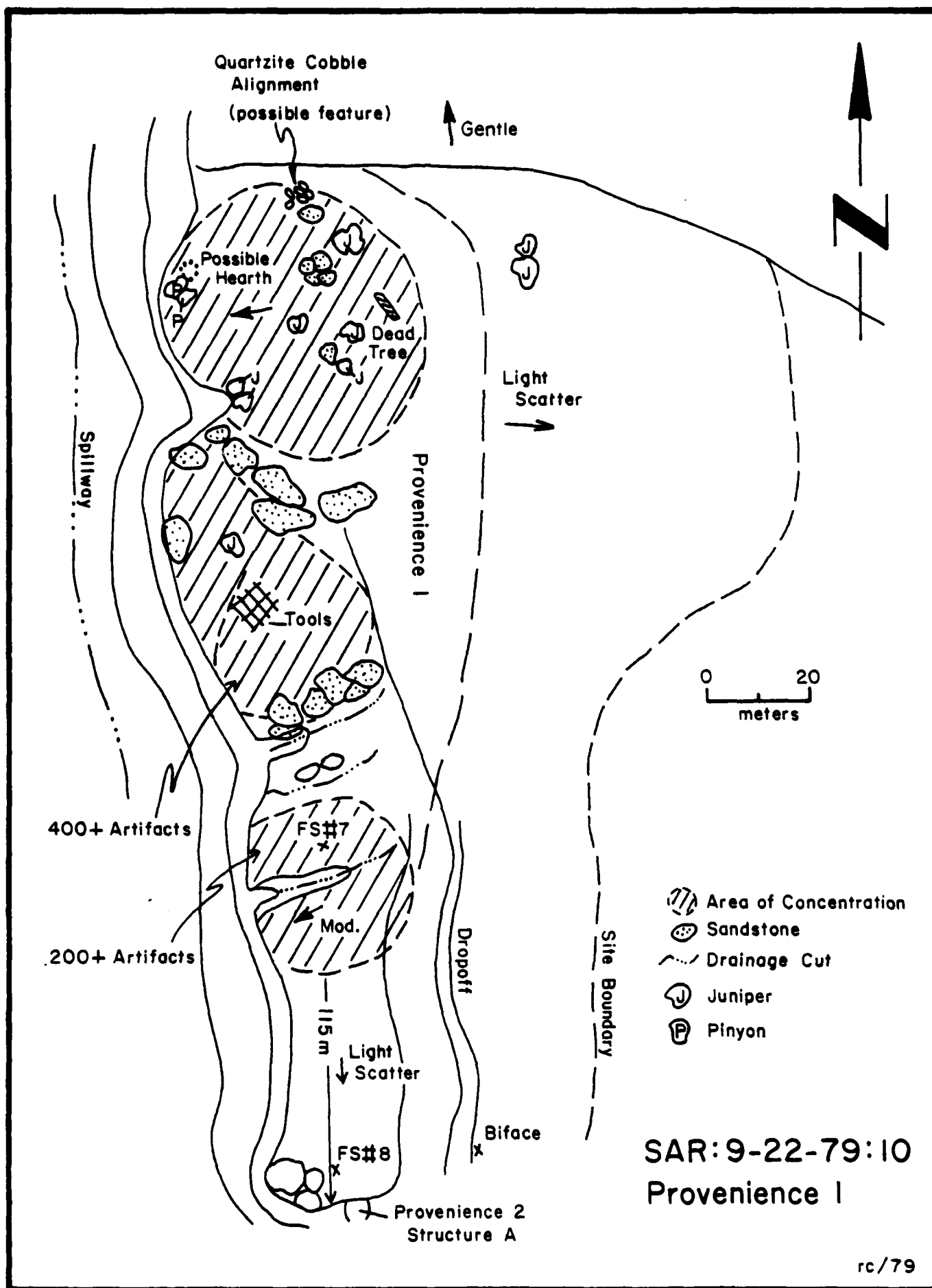
Temporal Affiliation: Multi-component: Early Historic Navajo (ca. A.D. 1650 based on ceramic typology (Schaafsma 1979) and structural type; Late Archaic: Armijo and general Late Archaic/proto-Basketmaker (based on projectile point typology).

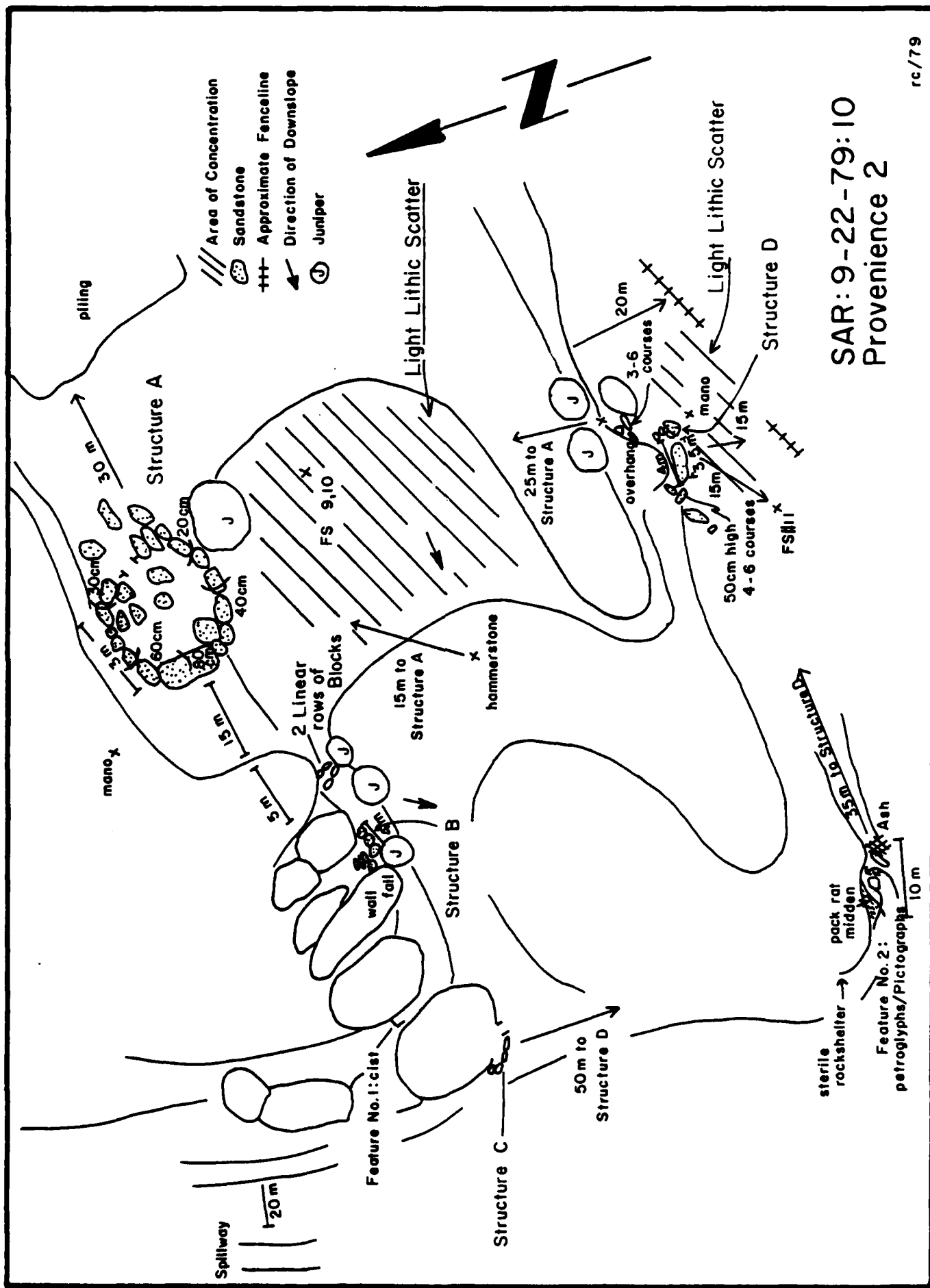
Description: This site consists of an extremely large structural and scatter area located along the edge of a terrace dropoff overlooking major drainages to the east and south. At Provenience No. 1, materials are concentrated at the foot of a colluvial slope which extends southward into an approximate 30-meter wide ledge. This area is eroded (washed) with numerous small drainage gullies and slopes

basically to the west. The provenience area is generally exposed to the north, west, and south with some shelter afforded by the upward slope to the east. Provenience No. 2 is situated at the southern end of this ledge in an area broken by a relatively steep dropoff to the south and west. The area is characterized by large sandstone boulders in a series of small cliff edge environments. This area is eroded and exposed basically to the south, east, and west. General slope is to the southwest. Provenience No. 3 is located toward the center of the site above the bench dropoff on the eastern edge of the site which forms the boundary of the primary area of scatter. This area is washed and eroded with several small areas of exposed sandstone bedrock. The area slopes gently to the northeast, and is slightly sheltered to the east by a rise in slope. This provenience is cut by a north-south running jeep trail and has been disturbed by several sets of vehicle tracks.

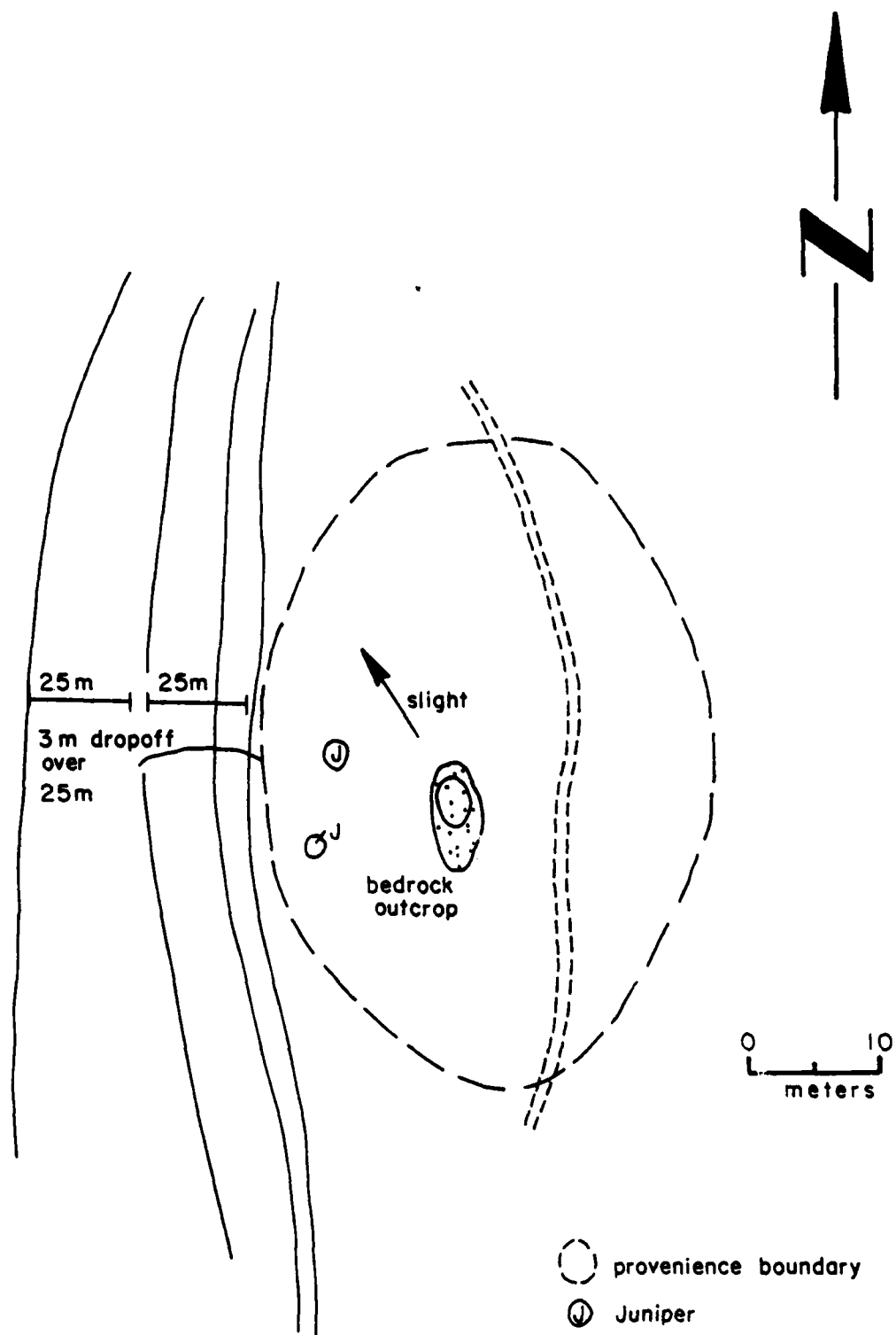
Site SAR 920-10 is comprised of a continuous area of scatter which extends approximately 250 meters to the north-northwest and south-southeast, and ranges from 50 to 120 meters in width. General scatter at the site varies from a light density in the area below the bench dropoff between Provenience No. 1 and 2, to extremely light in the area above the bench dropoff to the north and south of Provenience No. 3, and upslope and to the east of Provenience No. 1. Artifacts in these areas consist primarily of chalcedony and obsidian tertiary and secondary flakes with some indication of retouch (maps 2, 3 and 4).

Provenience No. 1 covers an area of approximately 160 meters north-south by 60 meters east-west. Materials noted in this provenience appear to be concentrated in three areas of moderate to moderately dense scatter. Artifacts noted in survey include over 300 chalcedony flakes with approximately 10 percent retouch. These flakes are predominantly tertiary with some secondary and a few primary reductions noted. Over six chalcedony cores, four chalcedony scrapers, and several other tools (bifaces, fleshers, etc.) were recorded at this provenience. In addition, over 90 secondary and predominantly tertiary chert flakes; one bifacial chert knife; over 150 Polvadera Peak and Obsidian Ridge tertiary obsidian flakes (10 percent of










SAR: 9-22-79:10
Provenience 2



SAR: 9-22-79:10
Provenience 3

-  provenience boundary
-  Juniper
-  sandstone boulder
-  direction of downslope
-  vehicle tracks

which exhibited retouch); over 15 fine-grained quartzite flakes; 10 jasper tertiary flakes with some retouch; and one Armijo projectile point, (field specimen No. 7) were located. A small concentration of tools was noted in an area of less than 1 1/2 meters in diameter along a gully cut at the center of the provenience. Several of these tools were sketched. A possible hearth area is located at the southeastern edge of the provenience just above the ledge dropoff. A second anomalous alignment of quartzite cobbles was also noted at the extreme western edge of the site.

Provenience No. 1 appears to represent a range of activities which may extend over a broad period of time. Although only one possible hearth was noted in the area, such areas may have been obscured by natural erosional processes. The artifact assemblage in this area of the site suggests its usage as a hunting/butchering camp and area of lithic manufacture. The camp also may have been utilized in the gathering of plant resources, although the physiographic location (overlooking the confluence of two major drainages) and absence of ground stone implements implies a primarily hunting-related function. The quantity of artifacts associated with this provenience and the large area of dense scatter suggest its reoccupation through several periods.

Provenience No. 2 is located at the southern end of the site and encompasses an area of approximately 75 meters (northeast-southwest) by 60 meters (northwest-southeast). This provenience was defined on the basis of the presence of three habitation structures, two storage features, and a single rock shelter with associated petroglyphs, pictographs, and ash midden. A light lithic scatter extends throughout the provenience and may be associated with earlier occupations of the area (see Provenience No. 1 above).

The three structures and two storage features appear to relate to early Navajo occupation of the area. Structure A, located at the eastern edge of the provenience is approximately 3 meters in diameter and 20 to 80 centimeters tall, containing a doorway to the east-northeast. The circular structure was formed of natural sandstone boulders and walls of dry-laid sandstone blocks and boulders. The absence of any substantial

rubble in association with this structure may indicate the use of a perishable upper structure or may be the result of erosional factors. A one-handed mano and Archaic projectile point (field specimen No. 8) are located on the bedrock ledge immediately above this structure.

Structure B is located approximately 20 meters to the west of Structure A at approximately the same level along the talus slope. This 4 x 5 meter, roughly rectangular structure is formed against natural bedrock boulders along its northern and western walls with dry-laid masonry on its eastern and southern sides. The walls of this structure contained an average of five courses of sandstone blocks and stand from 1.2 to 1 meter in height. Some wall fall was noted on the interior of the structure suggesting that the walls of the structure were originally greater in height. The entryway to this structure faces the east-northeast.

Structure C is a small 1 x 2 x 1 meter tall enclosure located under an overhang approximately 10 meters to the west of Structure B. A small wall, 30 centimeters high and from three to five courses tall, forms the southwestern wall of this structure. The small size of this walled enclosure indicates its use for storage.

Structure D consists of a 2 x 4 meter enclosure formed by natural sandstone boulders and dry-laid sandstone blocks. The structure is partially protected by a 1 1/2 meter tall overhang on its northern edge. This area is located on a steep talus and small cliff-edge dropoff approximately 25 meters to the south of Structure A. The walls of this structure consist of small areas of dry-laid sandstone block approximately 50 centimeters and from three to six courses tall. Masonry has been used to fill between natural boulders which form the southern and northern walls of the structure. A light lithic scatter was noted in an area of approximately 10 meters in diameter immediately to the south and southeast of the structure. This scatter included a single chalcedony core; approximately 35 chalcedony flakes (mainly of primary and secondary reduction); one fine-grained quartzite flake; five tertiary chert flakes, and a fire-cracked, one-handed (possible Archaic) mano. A chert preform (field specimen No. 11), dating to the early or proto-Basketmaker period was collected approximately 15 meters to the southwest of the structure.

Feature No. 1, a slab-lined storage cist located at a break in slope between Structures B and C, has also been related to the Navajo occupation of this area. This feature consisted of one vertical (in situ) and one displaced slab of tabular sandstone abutting a shallow bedrock overhang. This feature measured approximately 1 meter in length, 1/2 meter in depth, and 80 centimeters in height. The cist appears to be sterile.

No temporal affiliation was established for Feature No. 2, a rock shelter on the extreme southwestern edge of the site. This shelter is located on the southern face of a relatively steep talus slope approximately 35 meters to the west of Structure D and from 50 to 60 meters to the south of Structure C. The shelter extends approximately 10 meters in length and ranges from 2 to 6 meters in width. An extensive pack rat midden is located in a large crevice at the western edge of the shelter and several pictographs and one petroglyph (that of a fish) are situated along its northern wall, ceiling, and a large boulder in the center of the shelter. The pictographs contain anthropomorphic and animal representations (i.e., deer, turkey, and a man on horseback) as well as geometrical figures and writings. These pictographs appear to represent several distinct episodes of deposition since several of the pictographs overlay parts of another and are executed in two colors (black and red). The roof of the shelter is extremely smoke-blackened, and a large ash midden is located at the eastern edge of the shelter, extending approximately 8 meters downslope to the base of the talus. Several chalcedony flakes were noted in the vicinity of the ash midden. In addition, several burned and unburned large and small animal bones, including large scapula fragments, skull fragments, and a deer longbone, were noted on the floor of the shelter, primarily concentrated toward its western side in the vicinity of the pack rat midden. This shelter appears to have had a long period of reuse.

A small area of scatter, approximately 8 meters in diameter, is located in a shallow wash area in the center of the provenience directly between Structures A and D. Five sherds of Tewa Red (A.D. 1600-1750) and three of Penasco Micaceous (A.D. 1600-1900's) pottery were located in this area (field specimen No. 9 and 10). Other artifacts included a light lithic scatter of 30 chalcedony flakes of predominantly primary

reduction. An isolated quartzite cobble hammerstone was noted immediately to the west of the scatter area. The materials in this scatter appear to relate to the Navajo occupation of this provenience and date its use at approximately A.D. 1650, which may relate to the general Archaic lithic scatter associated with SAR 920-10.

The predominant temporal component of this provenience is early Navajo, based on the dating of ceramics noted in the area. This provenience appears to have served as a habitational site of probable temporary (seasonal) duration. The presence of two one-handed manos an early Basketmaker preform and Archaic projectile point, also indicate probable Archaic processing and lithic manufacture activity in the general vicinity, although the artifacts may have been redeposited in the specific location by the Navajo. The pictographs noted at Feature 2 could not be precisely dated, although the figure of a man on a horse and script writing indicate an historic component. In addition, the predominance of game animals (several deer and one turkey) and the presence of burned deer bone in the shelter suggest a hunting orientation.

Provenience No. 3 consists of a light to extremely light lithic scatter concentrated in an area of 50 meters to the north and south by 35 meters to the east and west just above a small dropoff and moderately steep slope to the west. Scatter in this area consisted of approximately 30 predominantly tertiary chalcedony flakes and 10 obsidian flakes, a small number of which exhibited retouch. No temporal or functional interpretation could be made for this provenience based on the present survey data. This area appears to be one of several slight concentrations of lithic materials within the board scatter of SAR 920-10.

SAR 920-11

Field Designation: SAR 9-22-79:11

Elevation 6,370 feet, 1,942 meters.

Vegetation: Pinon-juniper woodland. Species noted included moderate stands of pinon and juniper, grasses (including wheat and Sporobolus grass), dogweed, desert rhue, paper flower, and snakeweed.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Site SAR 920-11 consists of a light to moderate lithic scatter located on the southeastern foot of a low terrace remnant at the western edge of a major drainage channel. The site area is eroded and deflated with some areas of bed-rock outcrop. The immediate area slopes moderately to the west and south, whereas the general slope is to the south and east. The site is exposed on all sides with slight shelter to the northeast by the slope of the terrace remnant and to the south by a large area of (man-made) rubble piling. Several small drainages dissect this area.

The scatter associated with SAR 920-11 includes over 50 tertiary and predominantly secondary chalcedony flakes; over 30 Polvadera Peak tertiary obsidian flakes; over 15 secondary and tertiary chert flakes, five of which exhibit retouch; and over 10 fine-grained quartzite flakes. The area of scatter extends 130 meters to the northeast and southwest and 80 meters to the northwest and southeast, with an area of concentration approximately 50 meters in diameter at the southern end of the site.

As no diagnostic features or artifacts were noted in the preliminary survey of this scatter, temporal affiliation could not be assigned to SAR 920-11. In addition, the absence of tools and retouched flakes precludes the interpretation of function with the exception of possible lithic manufacture. The materials toward the northern edge of the site appear to have been washed and dispersed from areas upslope on the site.

SAR 920-12

Field Designation: SAR 9-22-79:12

Elevation: 6,405 feet, 1,953 meters.

Vegetation: Pinion-juniper woodland, shrub grassland. Species noted included sparse juniper, pinon, grasses (including Sporobolus and grama grass) and snake-weed.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: SAR 920-12 consists of an extremely light lithic scatter and storage cist located at the northeastern base of a low terrace remnant at the western edge of a major drainage channel trending to the south. The site area is located along a bedrock ledge dropoff of approximately 1/2 meter along a shallow colluvial slope to the east-southeast. The area is eroded with some areas of

bedrock outcrop. It is exposed to the north, east, and west with slight shelter from the talus slope of the terrace remnant immediately to the south. The slope is gentle to moderate and broken to the east.

SAR 920-12 covers an area of approximately 50 by 20 meters. Scatter noted at the site includes approximately 50 secondary and tertiary chalcedony flakes, 10 of which exhibit retouch; 20 tertiary Polvadera Peak obsidian flakes; and one chalcedony bifacial knife. A small, walled storage cist (Feature No. 1) is located at the northern corner of the scatter area and abuts a low sandstone bench dropoff forming the western edge of the feature. The walls of the storage cist are approximately 30 centimeters in height and consist of three courses of dry-laid sandstone blocks and chunks. The feature measures approximately 1 1/2 meters in diameter and is roughly rectangular in shape.

No temporal affiliation could be assigned to the site in view of the absence of diagnostic artifacts. In addition, because the storage feature is located at the extreme northeastern margin of the extremely light scatter area, no positive association of this feature with the scatter can be inferred.

SAR 920-13

Field Designation:

Elevation: 6,390 feet, 1,948 meters.

Vegetation: Juniper grassland. Species noted included moderate juniper with sparse to moderate grasses, snakeweed, dogweed, and sparse pinon.

Temporal Affiliation: Multi-occupational Late Archaic/Proto-Basketmaker, 500-100 B.C. (based on projectile point typology), Pueblo V (A.D. 1600-1750) based on ceramic typology (Schaafsma 1979).

Description: SAR 920-13 consists of a light scatter located at the edge of a broad, shallow colluvial slope draining to the south on a slight-to-moderate slope at the foot of a low terrace remnant. Soils in the site area are sandy and appear to be shallow owing to the occasional outcrop of sandstone bedrock. The site is exposed on all sides with slight shelter afforded by the slope of the terrace remnant to the northeast and east. The site has been eroded (washed) and disturbed

by off-road traffic.

The materials from this scatter include approximately 50 secondary and tertiary chalcedony flakes (with 10 percent retouch); two Polvadera Peak tertiary obsidian flakes; a chalcedony core, two Tewa Red (A.D. 1600-1750) potsherds from a single vessel (field specimen No. 14); and one Late Archaic/Proto-Basketmaker (500-100 B.C.) projectile point. (Field Specimen No. 15) A possible hearth, defined on the basis of a 1/2 meter diameter circular alignment of burned quartzite cobbles, was noted at the center of the site near a north-south running jeep trail. No ash or charcoal was noted in association with this feature. The area of scatter at the site extended approximately 20 meters (east-west) by 30 meters (north-south).

Based on the diagnostic ceramics and projectile point located at this site, this manifestation appears to have both a Late Archaic and Early Historic Pueblo component. The presence of a hearth and the variety in remaining artifact types suggest its use as a temporary campsite with associated lithic manufacture and hunting activity.

SAR 920-14

Field Designation: SAR 9-22-79:14

Elevation: 6,405 feet, 1,953 meters.

Vegetation: Transitional pinon-juniper woodland, juniper grassland. Species noted included sparse to moderate pinon and juniper with sparse grasses (including Sporobolus and grama grass), snake-weed, rubber rabbitbrush, salt-bush, and dogweed.

Temporal Affiliation: Basketmaker III - Pueblo I (based on projectile point typology).

Description: Site SAR 920-14 consists of a light lithic scatter located on the western edge of a major north-south trending drainage at the southeastern foot of a small, high, isolated gravel terrace remnant. Slope in the site area is gentle to moderate draining to the south and southeast. The site is bordered on the southeast by a relatively steep dropoff into a narrow arroyo bottom. The area is washed and eroded with areas of sandstone bedrock exposure and shallow topsoils.

The scatter at SAR 920-14 includes over 80 tertiary Polvadera Peak obsidian flakes, 10 percent of which exhibit retouch; over 30 secondary and tertiary chalcedony flakes with one flake exhibiting retouch; approximately 10 secondary and tertiary chert flakes; and one chert projectile point dated to the Basketmaker III - Pueblo I (ca 900-800 B.C.) period. The scatter is concentrated in an area of 55 meters in length (to the east and west) and approximately 35 meters in width.

The site has tentatively been assigned an affiliation with the Basketmaker III-Pueblo I period on the basis of the single chert projectile point (field specimen No. 16) recorded at the northern edge of the scatter area. No functional interpretation could be made on the basis of the present survey data, although the absence of tools and unretouched flakes indicates lithic manufacture activity. This site is unusual in the ratio of obsidian to chalcedony flakes noted in preliminary survey as compared to the predominance of chalcedony noted at most of the other sites located in the study area.

SAR 920-15

Field Designation: SAR 9-22-79:15

Elevation: 6,420 feet, 1,957 meters.

Vegetation: Pinon-juniper woodland. Species noted included moderate stands of pinon and juniper with sparse to moderate grasses (including wheat grass), dogweed, wolfberry, and prickly pear.

Temporal Affiliation: Possible multi-occupational: Late Archaic and possible Navajo ("Chiricahua-Cochise" type point; see Cultural Interpretation, below).

Description: This site consists of a light lithic scatter located at the western edge of a major intermittent north-south running drainage at the eastern foot of an isolated high gravel terrace remnant. The area is eroded and exposed on all sides with slight shelter afforded by a low ridge to the north and terrace remnants to the west and southeast. The slope at this site is slight to moderate to the south. The site area is bordered on the west by a shallow drainage gully and to the southeast by a slight dropoff into the arroyo bottom.

The materials noted at this site include over 30 tertiary chalcedony flakes, five of which exhibit retouch; over 30 flakes of tertiary, predominantly Polvadera Peak with some Obsidian Ridge obsidian flakes of which five flakes exhibit retouch; approximately 10 secondary and tertiary chert flakes; and two obsidian projectile points (field specimen No. 17 and 18). A possible hearth, defined on the basis of 1/2 meter diameter circular alignments of quartzite cobbles, was also located at the southeastern edge of the site. Materials are confined primarily to an area of approximately 18 meters in diameter, although an extremely light scatter continues for approximately 45 meters to the northeast. General dimensions of the site are 60 meters northeast-southwest by 20 meters northwest-southeast.

The temporal affiliation of this site has been defined as possible multi-occupational Archaic and possible Navajo (Athabascan), on the basis of the two projectile points located in survey (see Cultural Interpretation, for discussion). The site has been defined as a temporary campsite on the basis of the presence of the hearth, although its temporal affiliation with either the Archaic or historic Navajo could not be ascertained. The area may have been reoccupied for multi-functional purposes over time. No specific function could be defined for this site on the basis of the present survey data.

SAR 920-16

Field Designation: SAR 9-22-79:16

Elevation: 6,430 feet, 1,960 meters.

Vegetation: Pinon-juniper woodland. Species noted in survey included sparse to moderate pinon and juniper with sparse grasses (including *Sporobolus* and bottlebrush), prickly pear, rubber rabbitbrush, salt-bush, and broadleaf yucca.

Temporal Affiliation: Probable multi-occupational with possible Late Plains Paleo-Indian (Eden) component.

Description: Site SAR 920-16 consists of a light to moderately dense lithic scatter located northern edge of a major intermittent drainage at the southern foot of a high, isolated gravel terrace remnant. The site area is sheltered slightly to the north and northeast by terrace slope and is open to the south. The area contains large areas of bedrock exposure.

Artifacts noted in the survey of this site include approximately 300 predominantly tertiary and secondary obsidian flakes with 10 percent retouch. These flakes are primarily from the Polvadera Peak area although some Obsidian Ridge obsidian is represented at the site. Other materials include over 150 chalcedony flakes with 10 percent retouch; 25 secondary and tertiary chert flakes, one or two of which exhibit retouch; one jasper flake; several agate chips; three unifacial chalcedony scrapers; three chalcedony blades and one chert multi-functional tool (field specimen No. 19). The site area is estimated at 40 meters north-south by 20 meters east west with an area of relative concentration approximately 10 meters in diameter toward its center.

The temporal affiliation of this site is unclear; however, one component has been tentatively identified as possible Paleo-Indian (Eden) on the basis of field specimen No. 9 (Cynthia Irwin-Williams 1979, personal communication). The presence of numerous retouched flakes, scrapers, and blades indicates its use in processing activities, although specific determination of function could not be made on the basis of the present survey data. Although no cores were noted in the site area, lithic manufacturing is also suggested by the large quantity of lithic flakes and debitage. This site may represent multi-occupational usage.

SAR 920-17

Field Designation: SAR 9-25-79:17

Elevation: 6,435 feet, 1,692 meters.

Vegetation: Transitional pinon-juniper woodland, juniper grassland. Species noted in survey included a moderately dense stand of pinon and juniper with extremely sparse grasses.

Temporal Affiliation: Pueblo IV (based on ceramic typology; Harlow, 1973).

Description: Site SAR 920-17 consists of an extremely light lithic and sherd scatter located on a shallow slope at the base of a high, isolated gravel terrace remnant. The site area has been washed, eroded, and disturbed by both the construction of a powerline which cuts the site on its northern edge and recent vehicle traffic. The area is cut by numerous small drainage gullies ranging to approximately 20 centimeters in depth.

Slope in the area is gentle and to the south. The site area is exposed on all sides with some shelter afforded by the terrace remnant to the north-northeast. Soils in this area include some aeolian sand.

The scatter at this site is relatively concentrated in an area 30 meters in diameter at the western edge of the defined site area. An extremely light scatter extends approximately 35 meters to the east of this area of concentration. General dimensions of the site are 75 meters east-west by 30 meters north-south. Artifacts noted in the area of concentration include approximately 15 chalcedony flakes with 5 percent retouch; 10 Polvadera Peak and two Obsidian Ridge obsidian flakes with approximately 50 percent retouch; a small concentration (10) of ceramic sherds (field specimen No. 20) apparently of a single potbreak at the northwestern edge of the site; and a concentration of 25 ceramic sherds from two probable vessels (field specimen No. 19) toward the southwestern edge of the site. Two small vandals' piles were also noted within the site area, one containing approximately 30 lithic artifacts.

Based on the Bandelier Black-on-gray (A.D. 1425-1475) and Potsuwi' Incised (A.D. 1450-1550) ceramics located in survey, this site has been dated to the Pueblo IV period. The specific function of this site could not be determined from the present survey data.

SAR 920-18

Field Designation: SAR 9-25-79:18

Elevation: 6,480 feet, 1,976 meters.

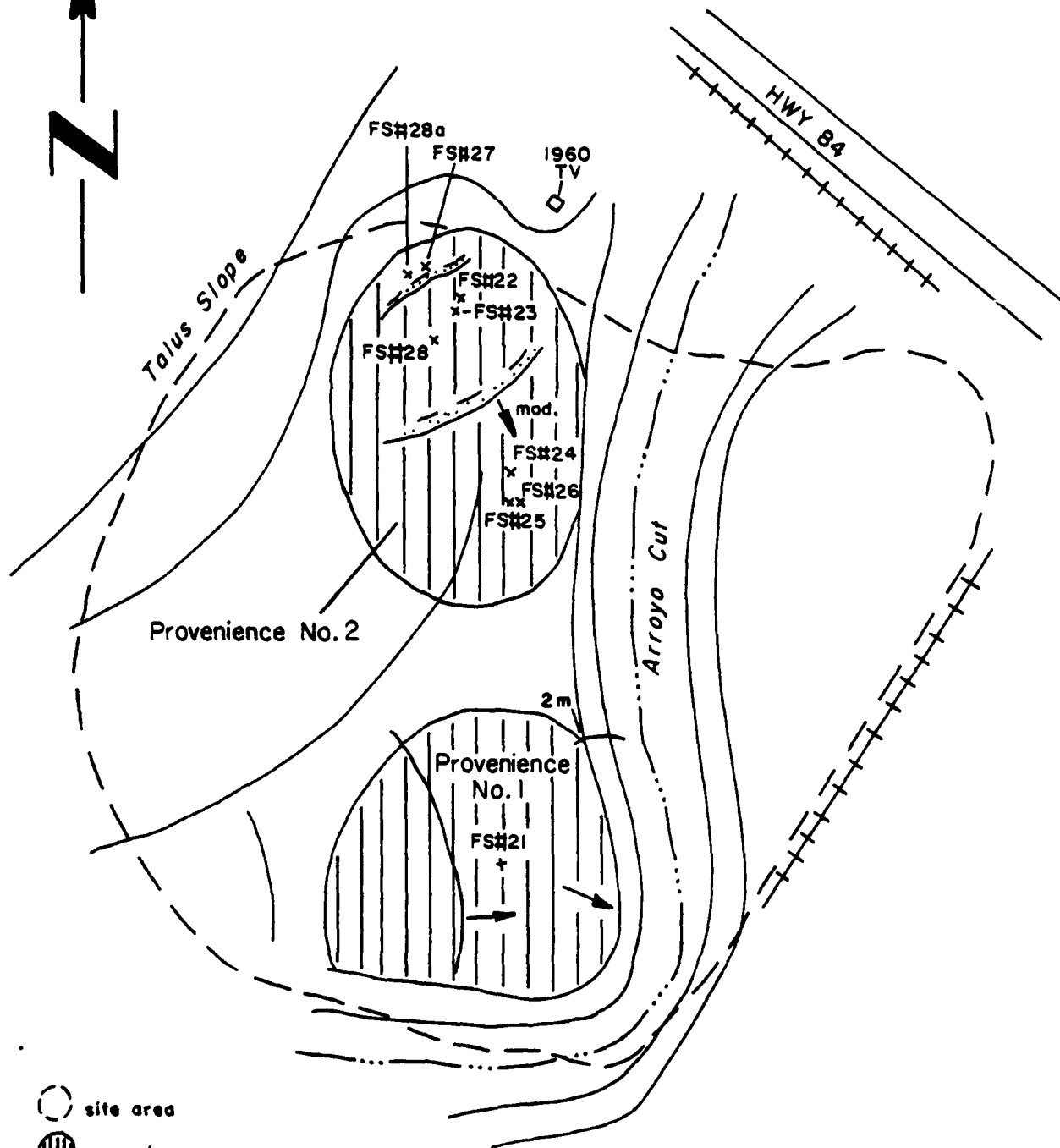
Vegetation: Pinon-juniper woodland. Species noted at Provenience No. 1 included a moderate cover of pinon and juniper with sparse grasses (including Sporobolus grass), wolfberry, snakeweed, and scrub oak. Species recorded at Provenience No. 2 included moderate stands of pinon and juniper with sparse grasses, snakeweed, wolfberry, scrub oak, and desert rhue.

Temporal Affiliation: Probable Early Navajo (based on projectile point typology and ceramic typology; Dick, 1965).

Description: Site SAR 920-18 consists of a large light lithic and ceramic scatter located at the northeastern base of the talus slope of a high, isolated gravel terrace remnant (Map 5). The site is bordered on the east and southeast by a wide arroyo cut, and to the north by a barbed wire fenceline which parallels Highway 84. Provenience No. 1 is located at the southern end of this scatter and consists of a washed and eroded, moderate slope to the east. The provenience is bordered to the east by a steep 2-3 meter dropoff. The area is exposed on all sides with slight shelter to the northwest by the talus slope of the terrace remnant. Provenience No. 2 is located to the north (upslope) of Provenience No. 1 at the base of the talus slope of the terrace remnant. This slope is broken by a series of sandstone benches and washes primarily to the southeast. The area is sheltered by the terrace remnant to the west and open to the south and east.

Scatter at Provenience No. 1 consists of over 100 secondary and tertiary chalcedony flakes, with 10 percent retouch; over 30 secondary and predominantly tertiary chert flakes of which one or two exhibit retouch; over 40 Polvadera Peak obsidian flakes with 25 percent retouch; two tertiary quartzite flakes; one Obsidian Ridge obsidian drill, Vadito Micaceous Ceramics (A.D. 1600-1900); (field specimen No. 21). This area of concentration is approximately 50 meters north-south by 45 meters east-west. Temporal affiliation based on the ceramic sherd located at this area of the site cannot be determined although the provenience probably relates to Early Navajo (see Provenience No. 2, below). No specific functional interpretation of this scatter can be made on the basis of present survey data.

Materials noted at Provenience No. 2 include a moderate lithic and ceramic scatter consisting of over 200 secondary and tertiary chalcedony flakes with 10 percent retouch; over 100 Polvadera Peak tertiary flakes and one of primary reduction, of which 10 percent exhibit retouch; over 10 secondary and tertiary chert flakes; four unifacial chalcedony scrapers; one obsidian biface; two bifacial obsidian knife bases; one possible hematite round concretion "musketball" (field specimen No. 28A); and two projectile point fragments (field specimen No. 22 and 23) (Navajo, second reworked Archaic). Four to five black-smudged and glazed (A.D. 1650+) sherds from a



- site area
- provenience area
- bedrock exposure (sandstone)
- drainage cut
- direction of slope
- fence line

0 20
meters

SAR: 9-25-79:18

single vessel were located at the eastern edge of this provenience (field specimen No. 26). A Vadito Micaceous sherd (A.D. 1600+) was located at the western edge of the provenience. Total provenience area is 40 x 60 meters.

Temporal affiliation of components at this provenience appears to date to the Early Navajo based on the identification of diagnostic ceramic and lithic materials. Specific function could not be ascertained for this site although the precessing of foodstuffs is indicated in the artifact assemblage.

The general scatter of this 125 x 130 meter site ranges from light to extremely light lithics with the same approximate lithic categories represented at Proveniences No. 1 and 2. An abandoned television set was noted approximately 10 meters to the north of Provenience No. 2.

Site SAR 920-18 appears to represent an Early Navajo multi-functional site.

SAR 920-19

Field Designation: 9-25-79:19

Elevation: 6,460 feet, 1,970 meters.

Vegetation: Pinon-juniper woodland. Species noted included pinon, juniper with sparse to extremely sparse grasses.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic; possible Late Archaic (based on presence of one one-handed mano).

Description: Site SAR 920-19 consists of a light lithic scatter extending from the base of a high, isolated gravel terrace remnant to the western edge of a major arroyo cut. The site is situated at the head of a broad colluvial slope. The site area is generally exposed with slight shelter from the terrace remnant to the northeast. In the area of concentration, slope is slight to moderate to the southeast and south, terminating in a small dropoff into the drainage cut to the southeast.

Scatter at site SAR 920-19 consists of approximately 200 mainly secondary and tertiary with some primary chalcedony flakes (5 percent of which exhibit retouch); over 150 Polvadera Peak tertiary obsidian flakes with 20 percent retouched; two or three

tertiary Grants Obsidian flakes; over 10 secondary and tertiary chert flakes; three secondary and tertiary quartzite flakes; one one-handed (probable Archaic) mano; four chalcedony knife bases; and two bifacial and two unifacial chalcedony scrapers. These materials are predominantly concentrated in an area 75 meters in diameter at the south-eastern edge of the site in a light-to-moderate scatter. A light to extremely light lithic scatter continues approximately 150 meters to the northwest to the base of the talus slope and 150 meters to the north, giving the site a total area of 200 meters (north-south) by 125 meters (east-west). A recent campfire, defined by a concentration of charred wood, charcoal, and ash, is located at the northern boundary of the area of concentration. An anomalous pile of tabular sandstone was also noted toward the center of the primary scatter area.

No positive temporal affiliation could be assigned to this site on the basis of the present survey data, although the presence of the one-handed mano suggests a possible Archaic component. The specific function of the site has not been determined although the artifact assemblage suggests a food processing station and possible lithic manufacturing loci.

SAR 920-20

Field Designation: SAR 9-25-79:20

Elevation: 6,390 feet, 1,945 meters.

Vegetation: Transitional: Pinon-juniper woodland, juniper grassland. Species noted in the area of concentration included a moderate stand of pinon-juniper with sparse grasses. Species in the general site area included sparse to moderate pinon and juniper with sparse to moderately dense grasses, snakeweed, desert rhue.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Site SAR 920-20 consists of a light to extremely light lithic scatter extending to the south of the base of a talus slope of a high, isolated gravel terrace remnant. The site is situated at the head of a broad, shallow colluvial slope draining to the south. The area is washed and eroded with several small drainage gullies dissecting the site. Slope in the area is moderate

and to the southeast. The site has been disturbed by the construction of a powerline which cuts the site along its southern boundary, and by blade cuts on its western edge. Scatter in the area of concentration includes over 100 primary, secondary, and tertiary chalcedony flakes with 10 percent retouch; 20 primary and secondary chert flakes with 10 percent retouched; 10 Polvadera Peak tertiary obsidian flakes; and four unifacial chalcedony blades. This scatter covers an area of 60 meters north-south by 45 meters east-west. The general scatter outside the area of concentration includes over 20 secondary and tertiary chalcedony flakes (five with retouch); 20 Polvadera Peak tertiary obsidian flakes (50 percent with retouch) and one tertiary agate flake. The general site area extends 80 meters to the northwest and southeast and 50 meters to the northeast and southwest.

No determination of temporal or functional usage of the site could be made on the basis of present survey data, although the percentage of retouched flakes and the presence of blades indicates its utilization in food processing activity and the presence of flakes exhibiting all stages of reduction suggest lithic manufacture activity.

SAR 920-21

Field Designation: SAR 9-25-79:21

Elevation: 6,410 feet, 1,954 meters.

Vegetation: Transitional shrub grassland, juniper-grassland. Species noted in survey included moderate coverage of grasses (including Sporobolus), tumbleweed, snakeweed, dogweed, and juniper.

Temporal Affiliation: Possible unknown Pueblo

Description: SAR 920-21 consists of a possibly natural series of cobble alignments located on a low, north-south oriented rise at the western edge of a broad, shallow colluvial slope. The area is located approximately 80 meters to the north of an east-west running spillway and is exposed on all sides. The area is deflated and eroded with an extremely light scatter of small natural gravels. This location is exposed on all sides with an extremely slight slope to the southeast.

This occurrence consists of a number of cobble alignments which may represent the remnants of

a structural area. The alignments are approximately 3 to 4 meters in length and adjoin at right angles in several locations. They are confined within an area 14 meters east and west and 11 meters north and south. Although several such alignments occur naturally approximately 80 meters upslope (to the north) of this location, this feature appears to be anomalous within this area of the colluvial slope. No artifacts were found in association with this feature.

This alignment may represent either a natural occurrence, the remnants of a Puebloan structure, or a possible water control device. The definition of this occurrence as a cultural manifestation is tenuous.

SAR 920-22

Field Designation: SAR 9-25-79:22

Elevation: 6,375 feet, 1,944 meters.

Vegetation: Shrub grassland. Species noted in survey included sparse juniper, with moderate coverage of grasses, snakeweed, and prickly pear.

Temporal Affiliation: Pueblo IV (A.D. 1425-1475, based on ceramic identification; Harlow 1973).

Description: This site consists of an extremely light lithic and ceramic scatter. The area is located at the head of a shallow colluvial slope to the south near the base of a high, isolated gravel terrace remnant. The slope in this area is slight to moderate and to the southwest. The site area has been disturbed by the construction of a powerline which runs northwest-southeast through its center.

Materials noted at this site included 3 Bandelier Black-on-gray (A.D. 1425-1475) ceramic sherds from a probable single potbreak located in a 1/2 meter diameter area at the base of a powerline pole. Other materials in this area include two secondary Polvadera Peak retouched obsidian flakes. The area of this scatter is estimated to be 25 meters in diameter. Due to the obvious disturbance of this site, it seems unlikely that these artifacts remain in their original depositional locations, and the designation of this site area is accordingly extremely marginal.

No functional interpretation could be determined for this manifestation. The association of the ceramic and lithic materials is uncertain owing to the probability of their movement during the construction of the powerline.

SAR 920-23

Field Designation: 9-26-79:23

Elevation: 6,450 feet, 1,966 meters.

Vegetation: Transitional shrub grassland, pinon-juniper woodland. Species noted in survey at Provenience No. 1 included sparse to moderate pinon and juniper (i.e. along the dropoff edges) with moderately dense grasses (including Sporobolus, and grama bottlebrush grass), dogweed, and narrowleaf yucca. Species recorded for Provenience No. 2 consists of sparse pinon and juniper with moderately dense grasses (including wheat grass) and wolfberry.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Site SAR 920-23 consists of a light lithic scatter located on the top of a high terrace ridge immediately to the south of Highway 84. The site area is exposed on all sides with dropoffs of approximately 3 meters to the north, and 4 to 5 meters to the south. The site area is relatively flat with slight slope toward the dropoffs. A light natural scatter of small gravels and medium-sized cobbles extends along the northern and southern edges of the site. The bedrock exposure also extends along the edges of the site.

SAR 920-23 consists of two areas of concentration at its northern and southern edges. The northernmost concentration, Provenience No. 1, includes over 15 tertiary and one secondary chalcedony flakes; 15 tertiary Polvadera Peak obsidian flakes, five of which exhibit retouch; and five tertiary chert flakes. Provenience No. 2 consists of approximately 30 secondary and tertiary chalcedony flakes with 10 percent retouch; 40 secondary and tertiary Polvadera Peak and some Obsidian Ridge obsidian flakes, of which five flakes exhibit retouch. The area of scatter between these two proveniences is essentially sterile with few artifacts noted. Total site dimensions are 60 meters by 70 meters.

No temporal or functional association could be established for this site during the course of the present survey. Its location with good overlook to drainages to the north and south, however, suggests a possible hunting affiliation.

SAR 920-24

Field Designation: SAR 9-26-79:24

Elevation: 6,430 feet, 1,960 meters.

Vegetation: Transitional pinon-juniper woodland. Species noted in the site area included moderate stands of juniper and pinon with sparse grasses, prickly pear, narrowleaf yucca, dogweed, and desert rhue.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic, recent historic.

Description: This site consists of a light historic scatter located at the western base of the talus slope extending from a high remnant terrace ridge. This area is characterized by a series of stepped sandstone benches, and the area slopes moderately to the northwest and west. The area is extensively eroded with large areas of bedrock outcrop and is sheltered slightly by the terrace ridge to the east.

The materials noted at this site included two sherds of a small (wheat pattern) white china bowl; 10 sherds of a large white china serving bowl; three to four mason jar tops; one deteriorated rubber mason jar seal; one aerosol can; seven beer cans including several of the "church-key" variety and one Budweiser beer can; three small halved cans, several can tops; several sherds of thin green glass, a single mason jar rim and several fragments of window glass. A single patinated chalcedony core was located approximately 30 meters to the east of this scatter and a fine-grained quartzite flake-core was noted in the immediate area of scatter. The historic scatter encompasses an area of approximately 6 by 10 meters; whereas the general site area is defined as 20 by 11 meters.

The historic scatter from this site is estimated to date post A.D. 1950 and appears to represent a temporary dump site. The artifacts noted were relatively dispersed. The two lithic artifacts noted in this area could not be dated on the basis of present survey data and may have been washed from their original depositional location.

SAR 920-25

Field Designation: SAR 9-26-79:25

Elevation: 6,405 feet, 1,953 meters.

Vegetation: Pinon-juniper woodland. Species noted at the site included moderate stands of juniper and pinon with extremely sparse grasses (including bottlebrush), cholla, and desert rhue.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Site SAR 920-25 consists of a light lithic scatter located at the northern edge of a low terrace ridge which runs parallel (east-west) to Highway 84. The site area is bordered by a dropoff of approximately 2 1/2 meters to the north and is situated approximately 25 meters to the west of the base of the talus slope from a high remnant terrace ridge. The site area is extremely eroded with large areas of exposed bedrock. The area is washed with a moderate scatter of small and medium-sized gravels of quartzite and sandstone. Slope in the area is moderate to the north. The site is basically exposed with slight shelter to the east by the talus slope of the ridge remnant.

The scatter at this site includes approximately 75 primary, secondary, and tertiary chalcedony flakes, 15 of which exhibit retouch and 30 percent of which are patinated. Other materials noted in the area included 10 secondary chert flakes with 50 percent retouch; one chalcedony scraper; six chalcedony flake-cores; one thumb-nail chalcedony scraper; one siltstone core; and three tertiary siltstone flakes. The scatter covers an area of approximately 20 meters north-south by 15 meters east-west.

No temporal affiliation could be defined for this site although the quantity of patinated artifacts suggests a possible Archaic or Paleo-Indian component. The artifact assemblage at this site indicates its usage for probable lithic manufacture and food processing activity.

SAR 920-26

Field Designation: SAR 9-26-79:26

Elevation: 6,400 feet, 1,951 meters.

Vegetation: Pinon-juniper woodland. Species at Provenience No. 1 included a sparse-to-moderate coverage of pinon and juniper, grasses (including Sporobolus, grama, bottlebrush, and wheat grass), dogweed, prickly pear, narrowleaf yucca. Species at Provenience No. 2 consist of sparse pinon-juniper, grasses, and snakeweed.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Site SAR 920-26 is located at the western point of a high ridge promontory overlooking a broad drainage valley to the west. The site is bordered on the north and west by steep dropoffs and is exposed on all sides. This area is slightly sheltered to the south by a rise in natural contour. The area is extensively eroded with large, washed areas of exposed sandstone bedrock. The area is covered with a light scatter of small natural gravels and provides a good overlook to the north and west. The site is bisected by a northwest-southeast running fenceline.

SAR 920-26 consists of a large 100 by 90 meter area of light to moderate lithic scatter with two small areas of relatively dense concentration. The first of these areas, Provenience No. 1, includes an area approximately 20 meters in diameter and contains roughly 600 secondary and tertiary chalcedony flakes with 10 percent retouch; 300 secondary and tertiary obsidian flakes of which 20 percent show indications of retouch; 10 secondary fine-grained quartzite flakes; four chalcedony scrapers; 10 obsidian scrapers; two bifacial and one unifacial knife bases; one chalcedony biface. Approximately 5 percent of the obsidian noted at the site was of Obsidian Ridge origin, while the remaining 95 percent was associated with the Polvadera Peak area. The scatter immediately surrounding Provenience No. 1 includes approximately 50 predominantly tertiary with some secondary and a few primary chalcedony flakes, 5 percent of which exhibit retouch; one chalcedony core; one bifacial quartzite scraper; 25 tertiary obsidian flakes; 4 to 5 of which exhibit retouch; 10 primary and secondary chert flakes; one tertiary jasper flake two secondary fine-grained quartzite flakes, two secondary coarse-grained quartzite flakes, and one quartzite hammerstone.

Materials located at Provenience No. 2 were less dense in concentration and included over 80 predominantly secondary and tertiary chalcedony flakes; 10 of which exhibit retouch; 40 Polvadera Peak secondary obsidian flakes with 25 percent retouch; 10 fine-grained quartzite flakes of primary and secondary reduction; 10 secondary and tertiary chert flakes and two unifacial chalcedony blades. This area is estimated to measure 20 by 15 meters. The separation of Provenience No. 1 and 2, represented by a 10-15 meter interval, extremely light to sterile of cultural debris, may be the result of either natural erosional processes (wash) or the disturbance of this intervening area by the construction of the fenceline. The original deposition of materials along this overlook appears to have been continuous. A possible hearth area, defined on the basis of the remnants of a circular quartzite cobble alignment, is located toward the center of Provenience No. 1. No ash or charcoal was noted in association with this feature.

Although no temporal diagnostics were noted in association with this site, this scatter appears to relate to an intensive, possibly multi-occupational usage of the location. The quantity and variety of materials represented at the site suggest a temporary campsite function including food processing and lithic manufacturing activities.

SAR 920-27

Field Designation: SAR 9-26-79:27

Elevation: 6,390 feet, 1,948 meters.

Vegetation: Transitional pinon-juniper woodland, shrub grassland. The vegetative community in this area consists of small stands of pinon and juniper with sparse grasses (including wheat grass), wolfberry, and prickly pear.

Temporal Affiliation: Probable Basketmaker II (based on projectile point typology).

Description: SAR 920-27 consists of an extremely light to light lithic scatter located at the top of a terrace ridge promontory. The area is bordered on the northwest by a relatively steep slope and is cut by several small drainage gullies. The site area is extremely eroded and deflated and is covered by a light

scatter of natural small quartzite and sandstone gravels. Slope in the immediate site area is slight and to the west-northwest.

The scatter at this site consists of approximately 30 secondary and tertiary chalcedony flakes; 20 predominantly Polvadera Peak with some Obsidian Ridge secondary and tertiary obsidian flakes with five flakes exhibiting retouch; one Basketmaker II obsidian point base (field specimen No. 34); and one fine-grained quartzite scraper in the area of concentration. Artifacts were primarily located in an area 30 meters to the north and south by 10 meters to the east and west on the edge of the slope dropoff. The extremely light scatter extends approximately 40 meters to the south and 10 meters to the east of the area of concentration. The general scatter area extends approximately 65 meters north-south and 30 meters to the east-west.

This site has been tentatively identified as Basketmaker II based on the identification of a single point found at this location. A functional interpretation of the occurrence cannot be made on the basis of present survey data, although the presence of the point, the limited number of flakes (i.e., retouched flakes) and tools, and the location of the scatter in an area of good overlook to the west indicates its affiliation with hunting activity.

SAR 920-28

Field Designation: SAR 9-26-79:28

Elevation: 6,385 feet, 1,947 meters.

Vegetation: Transitional pinon-juniper woodland, shrub grassland. The vegetative community noted at this site included sparse stands of pinon-juniper, grasses, wolfberry, rabbitbrush and narrowleaf yucca.

Temporal Affiliation: Possible Basketmaker II; Basketmaker III Pueblo I (based on projectile point typology).

Description: SAR 920-28 consists of an extremely light to light lithic scatter located on the promontory of an eroded gravel terrace ridge. Slope in the immediate site area is gentle and to the north. A light scatter of small natural gravels covers the site area. The site is situated at the western edge of a steep drop in slope to the west and south.

Scatter at SAR 920-28 consists of approximately 75 secondary and tertiary chalcedony flakes with 10 percent retouch; 75 Polvadera Peak and Obsidian Ridge secondary and tertiary obsidian flakes with 10 percent retouch and two Obsidian Ridge obsidian points (field specimen No. 35 and 36). The scatter encompasses an area of 35 by 10 meters with an area of concentration of 20 by 10 meters.

Temporal affiliation of this site has been tentatively identified as Basketmaker II and Basketmaker III - Pueblo I, based on the presence of the two projectile points. The location and artifact assemblage represented by this scatter suggest a hunting association.

SAR 920-29

Field Designation: SAR 9-26-79:29

Elevation: 6,390 feet, 1,948 meters.

Vegetation: Transitional pinon-juniper woodland, shrub grassland. Species noted at this site include sparse pinon and juniper with extremely sparse grasses (including Sporobolus grass), rabbitbrush, and dogweed.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Site SAR 920-29 consists of a light to extremely light lithic scatter located at the end of a terrace ridge promontory at the eastern border of the present survey area. The site area is relatively flat with an extremely slight slope to the north and a steep drop in slope to the east, south, and west. The site area is eroded and deflated with some natural scatter of small quartzite gravels. The area is extremely exposed and affords a good overlook to all sides.

Scatter at site SAR 920-29 includes approximately 50 secondary and tertiary flakes; 20 to 30 tertiary Polvadera Peak obsidian flakes; one or two Grants obsidian flakes; and two primary coarse-grained quartzite flakes. The scatter is encompassed within an area 500 meters to the northeast and southwest by 25 meters to the northwest and southeast with an area of concentration approximately 25 meters in diameter toward the southwestern edge of the site.

No temporal or functional interpretation could be determined at SAR 920-29 on the basis of present survey information. The nature of artifacts associated with the site, however, and the location of the site on a high terrace promontory suggest its use in hunting-related activity.

SAR 920-30

Field Designation: SAR 9-26-79:30

Elevation: 6,380 feet, 1,945 meters.

Vegetation: Pinon-juniper woodland. Species noted in survey included sparse to moderate juniper, pinon, grasses (including wheat, grama, and bottlebrush grass), cholla, prickly pear, barrel cactus, dogweed, tumbleweed, and wolfberry.

Temporal Affiliation: Possible multi-occupational; Late Archaic; Late En Medio (based on projectile point typology).

Description: Site SAR 920-30 consists of a light to moderate lithic scatter located at the head of a north-south trending drainage at the base of a high gravel ridge remnant. The area is situated along a wash or drainage area and is extremely dissected by small north-south running gullies. Slope in the area is slight and to the south. The area is eroded and a light scatter of natural sandstone and quartzite gravels exists in the area.

Scatter at site SAR 920-30 includes over 200 secondary and tertiary with some primary chalde-dony flakes exhibiting 5 percent retouch; over 200 secondary and tertiary Polvadera Peak and Obsidian Ridge flakes with 10 percent retouch; 20 tertiary chert flakes; two unifacial chalde-dony scrapers; one chert knife; and one unidentified and one Late En Medio obsidian point (field specimen No. 37 and 38) dated to the Archaic occupation of the area. The site covers an area of 55 meters north-south by 75 meters east-west, with concentration in a 20 by 30 meter area toward the north-central section of the site.

The temporal affiliation of this site has been dated as Late Archaic on the basis of one of

the associated projectile points (field specimen No. 37). No specific function could be defined for this site on the basis of present survey data, although the density of artifacts and the number of tools and retouched flakes indicates its (possible multi-occupational) use as a temporary campsite associated with hunting and food processing activity.

SAR 920-31

Field Designation: SAR 9-26-79:31

Elevation: 6,380 feet, 1,945 meters.

Vegetation: Transitional pinon-juniper woodland, shrub grassland. Species noted in survey included moderate to sparse pinon and juniper with sparse grasses (including Sporobolus), Mormon tea, narrowleaf yucca, and dogweed.

Temporal Affiliation: Multi-occupational Basketmaker II; Pueblo IV-V (based on projectile point typology).

Description: This site consists of a light to moderate lithic scatter located along a northeast-southwest trending drainage cut at the base of a gravel terrace remnant. Slope in the area is moderate and to the west. The area is characterized by large areas of exposed bedrock and stepped sandstone benches. The site area is eroded and broken with a light to moderate scatter of small natural gravels.

Materials noted at SAR 920-31 include approximately 80 secondary, tertiary, and some primary chalcedony flakes with approximately 7 percent retouch; 40 secondary and tertiary Polvadera Peak and Obsidian Ridge obsidian flakes, four of which exhibit retouch; four primary and secondary fine-grained quartzite flakes; two bifacial chalcedony scrapers; one bifacial obsidian scraper; and one obsidian point (field specimen No. 39) dated to the Basketmaker II period. These materials are concentrated in an area 20 meters in diameter at the northern boundary of the site. General scatter includes approximately 75 secondary and tertiary chalcedony flakes with 10 percent retouch; 20 secondary and tertiary Polvadera Peak obsidian flakes; three secondary and tertiary jasper flakes; one unifacial chalcedony scraper; one chalcedony flake-core and one chert Pueblo IV-V (Lang 1979, personal communication) projectile point (field specimen No. 40)

This scatter extends approximately 40 meters to the south and west of the area of concentration. The total dimensions of the site area are 75 meters northeast-southwest by 40 meters northwest by southeast.

This site has tentatively been defined as Basketmaker II and Pueblo IV-V on the basis of projectile point typology. The function of this site cannot be determined on the basis of the present survey data, although activities associated with food processing and hunting are suggested in the artifact assemblage. Although the density of scatter decreases to the west of this site, the general scatter area is roughly continuous with the eastern edge of site SAR 920-30. The division of this general scatter into two site areas is largely a product of distinctions in the survey transect, and it is likely that these two areas of scatter represent a single, continuous multi-occupation of the drainage area.

SAR 920-32

Field Designation: SAR 9-26-79:32

Elevation: 6,380 feet, 1,945 meters.

Vegetation: Pinon-juniper woodland. The vegetative community noted in Provenience No. 1 included moderate stands of pinon and juniper with sparse grasses, dogweed, and wolfberry. Species observed at Provenience No. 2 included moderate stands of pinon and juniper with sparse to moderate coverage of grasses, narrowleaf yucca, desert four-o'clock, cholla, snakeweed, saltbush, and prickly pear. Species noted at Provenience 3 included moderate pinon and juniper with sparse to moderate grasses, narrowleaf yucca, desert four-o'clock, cholla, snakeweed, saltbush and prickly pear.

Temporal Affiliation: Probable multi-occupational; possible Navajo (Athabascan) based on projectile point typology.

Description: Site SAR 920-32 consists of a light to moderate lithic scatter located along a moderate slope extending to the southwest of a gravel terrace remnant. The site area is situated at the southern edge of a broad drainage and slopes generally to the southwest. The area is washed and eroded with numerous small drainage gullies.

The scatter recorded at this site comprises three areas of artifact concentration. Materials noted at Provenience No. 1 at the western edge of the site area include approximately 30 secondary and tertiary chalcedony flakes; over 10 obsidian flakes; one obsidian knife, and two projectile points (field specimens No. 41 and 42), one unidentifiable and another dating to the Navajo occupation of the area. Scatter at Provenience No. 2 and 3 consists of approximately 80 secondary and tertiary chalcedony flakes (five with retouch); five tertiary Polvadera Peak obsidian flakes; three secondary and tertiary fine-grained quartzite flakes; two chalcedony cores; one bifacial chalcedony blade and one unifacial fine-grained quartzite blade. The area of concentration is estimated to be 20 meters in diameter at Provenience No. 1, 15 meters in diameter at Provenience No. 2, and 35 meters in diameter at Provenience No. 3. The total scatter covers an area 100 meters to the northwest and southeast and is 40 meters in width.

A single, possibly Navajo (Athabascan), component has been defined for this site on the basis of the two projectile point types. No function has been determined for this scatter area although lithic manufacture and possible food processing activities have been indicated by the artifact assemblage. This site is roughly contiguous with SAR 920-30 and SAR 920-31, and may represent the southern extension of this large scatter area.

SAR 920-33

Field Designation: SAR 9-26-79:33

Elevation: 6,395 feet, 1,950 meters.

Vegetation: Pinon-juniper woodland. Species noted include sparse pinon, juniper, grasses, and snakeweed.

Temporal Affiliation: Recent Historic

Description: SAR 920-33 is an extremely light, dispersed scatter of historic artifacts located along a shallow drainage gully at the foot of the western edge of a moderate terrace slope. This area is bordered on the west and northwest by a sandstone bench dropoff of approximately 30 centimeters. The site area is extremely eroded, and is almost totally

encompassed by a north-south trending drainage gully approximately 5 meters in width.

The scatter comprising site SAR 920-33 includes one pint mason jar with a cross-checked pattern; several sherds of clear and pink glass; two sherds of light-gray, glazed crockery with U.S.A. imprinted on the bottom; and several cans of the "church key" variety. The area of scatter is extremely dispersed by wash and encompasses a 30 by 10 meter area.

Although specific dating of this site could not be made on the basis of present survey data, the scatter appears to have been of relatively recent deposition and probably dates to a period after A.D. 1950.

SAR 920-34

Field Designation: SAR 9-26-79:34

Elevation: 6,400 feet, 1,951 meters.

Vegetation: Pinon-juniper woodland. Vegetation in this area includes sparse to moderate pinon and juniper with sparse to extremely sparse grasses (including Sporobolis) narrowleaf yucca, cholla, rabbitbrush, prickly pear, snakeweed, and wolfberry.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Site SAR 920-34 consists of a light to extremely light lithic scatter located along a low rise immediately to the southwest of the base of a moderately steep gravel terrace slope. Slope in the area of concentration is moderate and to the west. The area is dissected by several small drainage gullies, and drops slightly along a sandstone bedrock ledge to the southwest. The area is generally exposed on all sides with slight shelter afforded by the terrace slope to the northeast.

Scatter in the area of concentration at this site consists of approximately 75 secondary and tertiary chalcedony flakes with 10 percent retouch; 20 primary and secondary coarse-grained quartzite flakes; and one bifacial chalcedony knife base. The area of this scatter is estimated at approximately 60 meters by 30 meters. General scatter

associated with the site is similar in nature to that represented in the area of concentration, but is more lightly dispersed in an area extending approximately 70 meters to the south. Total site dimensions are approximately 100 meters northeast-southwest by 80 meters northwest-southeast.

Owing to the absence of any diagnostic artifacts or features, no temporal affiliation could be established for this site. Similarly, no specific function could be determined based on present survey data, although the presence of the knife base and retouched flakes indicates possible food processing activity.

SAR 920-35

Field Designation: SAR 9-26-79:35

Elevation: 6,390 feet, 1,348 meters.

Vegetation: Pinon-juniper woodland. Species noted include sparse pinon and juniper with extremely sparse grasses (including Sporobolus grass), snakeweed, prickly pear, rabbitbrush, narrowleaf yucca, desert four-o'clock, and mustards.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: This site consists of a light to moderate lithic scatter located in a basin like depression between two stepped sandstone bedrock ledges. The area is situated immediately to the west of SAR 920-34 on the western slope of a large gravel terrace. The site is sheltered by a 1 1/2 meter-high sandstone ledge to the east and exposed on all other sides. Slope in the area of concentration is slight and to the west.

Materials noted in this area include approximately 60 secondary and tertiary chalcedony flakes, 10 of which exhibit retouch; 50 tertiary Polvadera Peak obsidian flakes, 5 percent of which are retouched; two secondary jasper flakes; two chalcedony cores, and one bifacial chalcedony scraper. The general site area measures 45 meters to the north and south and is 35 meters in width. A slight area of concentration approximately 20 meters in diameter is noted toward the center of the site.

No temporal or functional interpretations could be made at this site on the basis of the present survey data. The presence of cores, retouched

flakes, and a single scraper, however, suggest a temporary activity area related to lithic manufacture and food processing.

SAR 920-36

Field Designation: SAR 9-26-79:36

Elevation: 6,375 feet, 1,944 meters.

Vegetation: Pinon-juniper woodland. The vegetative community at this site includes sparse pinon, juniper, grasses (including wheat grass), narrowleaf yucca, snakeweed, wolfberry, rubber rabbitbrush, dogweed, and cholla.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: The scatter at SAR920-36 consists of light lithic debris located on the western slope of a large gravel terrace. The area is eroded and dissected by several small drainage gullies. The site is sheltered to the east by the terrace slope and slightly sheltered on all other sides. Slope in the site area is gentle and to the southwest.

Materials noted at this site include approximately 40 secondary and tertiary chalcedony flakes, five of which exhibit retouch; 40 secondary and tertiary predominantly Polvadera Peak and some obsidian Ridge obsidian flakes, five of which exhibit retouch; three secondary jasper flakes; four chalcedony cores, and one unifacial chalcedony scraper. The area of scatter is estimated at 60 meters north and south and is approximately 40 meters wide.

No temporal or functional affiliations could be established for this site on the basis of present survey data. The presence of several cores in the scatter area, however, indicates usage of the site for lithic manufacture activity.

SAR 920-37

Field Designation: SAR 9-26-79:7

Elevation: 6,370 feet, 1,942 meters.

Vegetation: Pinon-juniper woodland. Species noted at Provenience No. 1 include moderate stands of pinon and juniper with extremely sparse grasses (including bottlebrush), rubber rabbitbrush, dogweed, snake-weed, tumbleweed, and narrowleaf yucca. Vegetation

observed at Provenience No. 2 consists of pinon and juniper with extremely sparse grasses, snakeweed, prickly pear, and dogweed.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic

Description: SAR 920-37 consist of a light to moderate lithic scatter located at the extreme western edge of the survey area along a relatively steep dropoff to the west. The site slopes gently to the west and southwest and is dissected by several small drainage gullies. Several large sandstone boulders and areas of exposed bedrock ledge characterize this area. The site is eroded and exposed with a light scatter of small natural gravels. The site has been disturbed by the construction of a powerline which forms the border of the site area to the north.

Materials from SAR 920-37 are concentrated in two areas of the general scatter. Provenience No. 1 covering an area of 60 by 75 meters, is located at the western edge of the site. Scatter from the area of concentration includes over 100 secondary, tertiary, and some primary chalcedony flakes with 5 percent retouch; 30 secondary and tertiary obsidian flakes; 30 primary and secondary chert flakes, one of which exhibits retouch; 20 secondary and tertiary jasper flakes; 10 fine-grained primary and secondary quartzite flakes; four chalcedony cores; two unifacial and two bifacial chalcedony blades; one obsidian drill; one unifacial chert scraper; one jasper core; and one fine-grained quartzite flake-core.

Provenience No. 2 is located approximately 45 meters to the east of Provenience No. 1 and encompasses an area of 30 by 40 meters. Materials noted in this area of scatter include over 200 secondary and tertiary with some primary chalcedony flakes, 5 percent of which have been retouched; over 250 predominantly Polvadera Peak with some Obsidian Ridge secondary and tertiary obsidian flakes with 5 percent retouch; 50 secondary and tertiary chert flakes; five secondary and tertiary dendritic jasper flakes; one tertiary agate flake; 20 fine-grained secondary and tertiary quartzite flakes; one unifacial chalcedony blade and three unifacial chalcedony scrapers.

No temporal or functional interpretations could be positively developed for this site, although the density and variety of materials indicates an intensive and possible multi-occupational usage of the area for lithic manufacture and food processing activities.

SAR 920-38

Field Designation: SAR 9-26-79:38

Elevation: 6,390 feet, 1,948 meters.

Vegetation: Shrub grassland. Species noted in survey include extremely sparse juniper, grasses, Mormon tea, narrowleaf yucca, dogweed, snakeweed, and prickly pear.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: This site consists of a U-shaped area located around the head of a north-south trending drainage on the southern slope of a light gravel terrace remnant. The area of concentration is located on an exposed, shallow bench at the western edge of the site area. The site is generally sheltered to the north and open to the south. A moderate to dense scatter of natural gravels covers this slope.

Materials noted in the 10 by 20 meter area of concentration include approximately 50 pieces of chalcedony debitage; 10 chalcedony flakes; five chalcedony cores; one unifacial chalcedony scraper. Artifacts observed in the general scatter area consist predominantly of secondary and tertiary chalcedony flakes. The general site area measures approximately 20 meters in length and 50 meters in width. The area of concentration is estimated at 10 by 20 meters.

Site SAR 920-38 represents a marginal site area. No temporal or functional associations could be determined for this site. In addition, much of the material outside the area of concentration is located on a relatively steep terrace slope and may be displaced from original deposition situations.

SAR 920-39

Field Designation: SAR 9-27-79:39

Elevation: 6,360 feet, 1,939 meters.

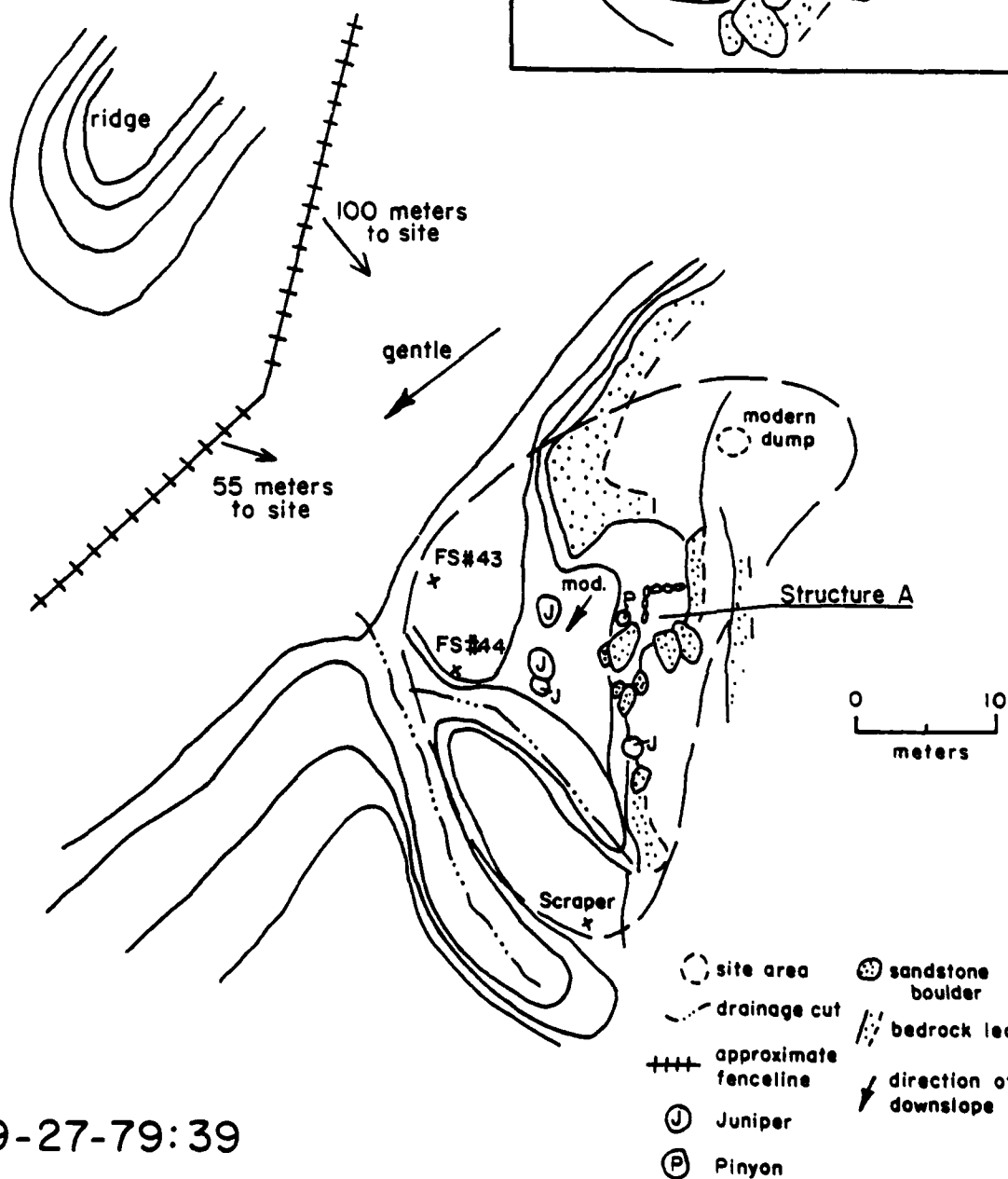
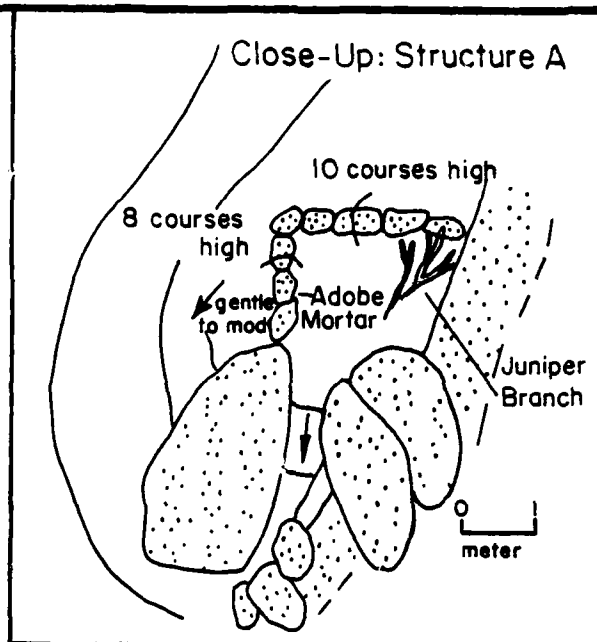
Vegetation: Pinon-juniper woodland. Species noted in this area include sparse to moderate pinon and juniper with sparse to extremely sparse (sterile) coverage of grasses (including Sporobolus), mustards, tumbleweed, dogweed, snakeweed, and wolfberry.

Temporal Affiliation: Recent historic, Pueblo IV (based on ceramic typology; Harlow 1973).

Description: Site SAR 920-39 consists of a small structure and extremely light associated lithic scatter. The site is located just below a sandstone bedrock ledge dropoff at the western edge of the survey area (Map 6). The area surrounding the site is broken and is characterized by large sandstone boulders and areas of bedrock exposure. The area is cut on the south by a steep-sided drainage channel and extends westward into an area of shallow colluvial slope. Slope in this area is generally to the west and southwest (see sketch map for detail).

This site consists of an historic, probable-Puebloan structure and extremely light scatter of lithic and ceramic artifacts. Structure A is constructed of wet-laid, coursed tabular sandstone blocks and chunks abutting a sandstone bedrock ledge on the east and a large (3 by 1 1/2 meter) boulder on the south. The east-west running wall is 2 1/2 meters in length and approximately 30 centimeters wide. The north-south wall is approximately 1 1/2 meters long and 30 centimeters in width. The northern wall consists of approximately 10 courses of small to moderate blocks of tabular sandstone (including chinking) and stands approximately 35 centimeters in height from the surface. The western wall consists of approximately eight courses and measures approximately 45 centimeters in height. The natural abutment formed by the boulder represents a maximal height of approximately 70 centimeters for the structure. Minimal masonry element size is approximately 40 by 30 by 4 centimeters. The structure is open to the southwest through a small (35 centimeters wide, 2 meters long) crevice formed by the gap between the boulder and the bedrock ledge. Some soil buildup in the interior of the structure (over 30 centimeters) indicates the possibility of in-situ cultural deposits in subsurface strata. An area of adobe mortar and plaster was noted along the interior of the west wall of the structure.

This structure is somewhat obscured by the broken slope and bedrock ledge to the east, north, and south, and by trees and the large boulder which forms the western wall of the structure. Four ceramic sherds, including three sherds from a single Bandelier Black-on-gray (A.D. 1425-1475) vessel (field specimen No.43)



SAR: 9-27-79:39

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and one questionable Pueblo IV sherd (Wiyo Black-on-white, Bandelier Black-on-gray, Abiquiu Black-on-gray)(field specimen No. 44) were located approximately 15 meters to the west of the structure (downslope) in a shallow wash area. These sherds appear to be associated with the occupation of the structure. A single secondary unifacial chalcedony scraper was located in a wash area approximately 20 meters to the southwest of the structure.

In addition, a recently deposited pile of rusted and unrusted cans and bottles was noted approximately 15 meters to the north of the structure on top of the bedrock ledge. This pile is not associated with the structure but has been included within the general site area owing to its proximity. The recent historic artifacts noted in this dump include approximately 40 cans and bottles in a 2 by 3 meter area and include rusted Coors cans of the "church-key" and "pull-tab" varieties; a Schilling coffee can, various whiskey bottles, a rusted Hamm's beer can, and several No. 10 size food and juice cans. This occurrence indicates a possible recent disturbance of the site area. No other artifacts were noted in the area, although a juniper branch was located in the northeast corner of the structure.

Little rubble was found in the area surrounding the structure indicating that the wall remnants may be near their original height. This structure may have served as a temporary windbreak or once may have contained an upper structure of perishable materials.

Although ceramics noted at this site indicate its occupation at approximately A.D. 1450, the cultural affiliation of the structure is indeterminant. The use of coursed, wet-laid masonry, however, suggests a Late Anasazi (Pueblo IV) use. The function of this site could not be defined on the basis of the present survey data, although the size of the structure and the limited amounts of associated remains suggest a temporary use for possible special resource activity.

SAR 920-40

Field Designation: SAR 9-27-79:40

Elevation: 6,365 feet, 1,941 meters.

Vegetation: Pinon-juniper woodland. Species noted at this site include sparse to moderate pinon and juniper with extremely sparse grasses, snakeweed, and rubber rabbitbrush.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: SAR 920-40 consists of a light lithic scatter located at the western edge of the area of survey along a relatively steep drop in contour. The area is situated on a flat bench at the base of the western slope of a gravel terrace overlooking a broad colluvial drainage to the west. The area is characterized by large areas of exposed sandstone bedrock and stepped ledges. The general slope of the area is slight and to the west. The site is exposed on all sides with slight shelter by terraces to the east and north.

This site consists of a small area of scatter including approximately 40 secondary and tertiary chalcedony flakes, 10 of which are retouched; 20 secondary and tertiary Polvadera Peak obsidian flakes; and one fine-grained quartzite flake with retouch. This scatter covers an area of approximately 20 by 25 meters.

No temporal or functional interpretation could be made at the site based on present survey data. The light density and small size of the site suggest a temporary use associated with specialized subsistence activity.

SAR 920-41

Field Designation: SAR 9-27-79:41

Elevation: 6,360 feet, 1,939 meters.

Vegetation: Pinon-juniper woodland. The vegetative community in this site area includes sparse to moderate pinon, juniper, grasses (including bottlebrush and wheat grass) snakeweed, mustards, wild tomato, rabbitbrush, and cholla.

Temporal Affiliation: Pueblo IV (based on ceramic typology; Harlow 1973).

Description: SAR 920-41 consists of a small structural feature and light lithic scatter located at the western boundary of the survey area. The site is situated at the edge of a steep dropoff overlooking a board drainage area to the west. The area is eroded with large areas of exposed, stepped sandstone bedrock ledges and boulders. It is situated at the western base of a gravel terrace slope and contains a moderately steep slope to the west.

The structure at SAR 920-41 measures approximately 5 meters to the northwest and southeast and 4 meters to the northeast and southwest with an opening located on the southeastern side formed by natural boulders. The structure is predominantly formed by large, naturally laid sandstone boulders with sections between the boulders on the northern and southern walls built up by dry-laid sandstone blocks. These walls stand approximately 30 to 35 meters tall. A hearth area has been defined on the western wall of the structure on the basis of a concentration of burned sandstone. No ash or charcoal was noted in association with this hearth. A piece of bark was noted in the northeastern corner of the structure. The absence of any associated rubble suggests that this structure may have served as a temporary windbreak and/or lamb pen.

A small scatter of 10 secondary and tertiary chalcedony flakes, five of which exhibited retouch, was located approximately 10 meters to the northeast of the structure on the same bench level. This scatter encompasses an area approximately 3 meters in diameter. A second small scatter consisted of over 30 secondary and tertiary chalcedony flakes, four of which were retouched. A utilized chalcedony core was located 9 meters to the west of the structure below the ledge dropoff. This scatter area is estimated at approximately 3 meters in diameter. In addition, a Potsuwi'i Incised sherd, dated at A.D. 1450-1550, (field specimen No. 46) and four painted Early Bandelier Black-on-gray sherds dated at A.D. 1425-1450 (field specimen No. 45) were located immediately to the northwest of this scatter. A single isolated chalcedony core is situated approximately 17 meters to the north of the structure. An oil can and part of a heavy towing chain located 7 meters to the southeast of the structure at the same bench level indicate some recent disturbance of this site.

SAR 920-41 has been dated at Pueblo IV on the basis of ceramic typology although the structure appears to be Navajo. This site apparently served as a temporary campsite of unknown function.

SAR 920-42

Field Designation: SAR 9-27-79:42

Elevation: 6,365 feet, 1,941 meters.

Vegetation: Pinon-juniper woodland. Species noted in survey include sparse pinon and juniper, grasses (including Sporobolus) mustards, and prickly pear.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: SAR 920-42 consists of a small light lithic scatter located on a bedrock ledge immediately overlooking a broad drainage to the west. The site is exposed and eroded with some light, natural gravels and large areas of bedrock exposure. A deep gully cuts the area to the south of the site bending northward immediately below the scatter area. The site is slightly protected by the gravel terrace slope to the east, northeast, and southeast. Slope in the area is moderate and to the southwest. The boat launch road is visible from the site to the southwest and west.

The scatter noted as SAR 920-42 includes approximately 70 secondary and tertiary chalcedony flakes five of which exhibit retouch; 20 tertiary Polvadera Peak obsidian flakes. The site area is estimated at 75 meters to the north and south by 45 meters to the east and west.

No temporal or functional interpretation could be defined for this site, although the light density of materials and absence of tools suggests a temporary (single episode) occupation with possible association with special resource (hunting) activity.

SAR 920-43

Field Designation: SAR 9-27-79:43

Elevation: 6,380 feet, 1,945 meters.

Vegetation: Pinon-juniper woodland. Species noted at this site consist of sparse to moderate stands of pinon and juniper with extremely sparse coverage of grasses, dogweed and prickly pear.

Temporal Affiliation: Basketmaker III - Pueblo I (based on projectile point typology); Recent Historic.

Description: SAR 920-43 consists of a light lithic scatter located at the base of a moderate gravel terrace which slopes to the north and west. This area is exposed with slight shelter to the north provided by the gravel terrace. Slope in the immediate site area is shallow and to the west and southwest. The area is dissected by numerous small drainage gullies and is bordered on the southwest by a barbed wire fenceline which parallels the boat launch road.

The scatter noted in this area includes over 75 secondary and tertiary chalcedony flakes; over 40 tertiary Polvadera Peak obsidian flakes, five of which exhibit retouch; a single obsidian Basketmaker III- Pueblo I projectile point (field specimen No. 47); and one sherd of modern milky green glass (of the "coffee mug" variety). The scatter extends over an area of 65 meters by 60 meters.

No functional interpretation could be made concerning the lithic remains observed at this site. The low density of artifacts and relative absence of tools, however, suggest a temporary special activity area.

SAR 920-44

Field Designation: SAR 9-27-79:44

Elevation: 6,365 feet, 1,941 meters.

Vegetation: Pinon-juniper woodland. Species noted in survey include moderate stands of pinon and juniper with sparse low grasses.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: This site consists of a small, light lithic scatter located on the southern slope of a broad gravel terrace. The site is situated approximately 50 meters to the north of Highway 96 near its juncture with the boat launch road. Slope in the site area is gentle and to

the west and northwest. The area is sheltered by the gravel terrace slope to the north. Soils appear to be shallow. The site has been previously impacted by off-road traffic and by the construction of a northeast-southwest running fence located approximately 10 meters to the south.

Scatter at SAR 920-44 consists of approximately 40 predominantly tertiary with some primary and secondary chalcedony flakes; 20 tertiary Polvadera Peak and Obsidian Ridge obsidian flakes, five of which have been retouched. The area of scatter is approximately 20 meters in diameter.

No temporal or functional association could be determined on the basis of the present survey data although the site appears to have had temporary, special activity use.

SAR 920-45

Field Designation: SAR 9-27-79:45

Elevation: 6,390 feet, 1,948 meters.

Vegetation: Pinon-juniper woodland. Vegetation at this site consists of moderate pinon and juniper with extremely sparse low grasses.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: SAR 920-45 consists of an extremely light lithic scatter located just below the finger of a broad gravel terrace. The area of concentration is located immediately to the north of a shallow basin formed by a series of stepped sandstone bedrock ledges. Slope in the area is moderate and to the southwest. The site is open to the east, west, and south with slight shelter provided by the steep side of the terrace to the northeast.

Scatter at SAR 920-45 consists of approximately 30 secondary and tertiary chalcedony flakes; 15 tertiary Polvadera Peak obsidian flakes and one unifacial chalcedony blade. The area of general scatter extends 55 meters to the north and south and 35 meters to the east and west with an area of concentration approximately 10 meters in diameter towards its center.

No temporal or functional interpretation could be made at this site on the basis of present survey data, although the site appears to have had temporary specialized activity use.

SAR 920-46

Field Designation: SAR 9-27-79:46

Elevation: 6,375 feet, 1,944 meters.

Vegetation: Pinon-juniper woodland. Species noted at this site include moderate pinon and juniper with extremely sparse low grasses and prickly pear.

Temporal Affiliation: Possible multi-occupational Late Archaic: Early En Medio, possible Navajo (Athabascan) based on projectile point typology (see discussion in section VI, Cultural Interpretation).

Description: Site SAR 920-46 consists of a light to moderate lithic scatter located on a shallow slope on the western side of a broad gravel terrace. The area is exposed to the west and north and sheltered by the terrace slope to the south and southeast. In addition, slight protection is afforded on the east by a terrace finger. The site area is relatively flat with a general slope to the west-northwest. A moderate cover of small, natural gravels occurs in the area. The site is bordered on the north by a powerline.

Scatter in the site area includes over 150 secondary and tertiary chalcedony flakes, 10 of which are retouched; 100 predominantly tertiary with several secondary Polvadera Peak and some Obsidian Ridge flakes (with 10 percent retouch); five predominantly tertiary with some secondary fine-grained quartzite flakes, five with retouch; and four unifacial chalcedony scrapers. The site area is estimated at 70 meters to the northwest and southeast and is 55 meters in width. An area of concentration approximately 20 meters in diameter is located at the northwestern edge of the site.

Based on the identification of two projectile points found within the area of concentration, this site has been tentatively identified as relating to the Late Archaic (En Medio) and possible Navajo periods. No specific function could be identified for this site; although

the area appears to have been intensively utilized. The proximity of this site to SAR 920-37 to the south indicates widespread usage of this area. Although the density of cultural materials decreases to the south of SAR 920-46, the general scatter area is roughly continuous with site 37. The division of this general scatter in two site areas is largely a product of distinctions in the survey transect, and it is likely that these two areas of scatter represent a single, continuous multi-occupation of the slope area.

SAR 920-47

Field Designation: SAR 9-27-47

Elevation: 6,405 feet, 1,953 meters.

Vegetation: Shrub grassland. Species noted in survey included sparse pinon and juniper, Mormon tea, grasses, and narrowleaf yucca.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Site SAR 920-47 consists of a small light lithic scatter located on top of a small promontory at the southwestern edge of a broad gravel terrace. The immediate site areas drops steeply to the north and west, moderately to the south and slightly to the southeast. The site is open and exposed on all sides and is covered with a light scatter of small natural gravels.

Scatter in the site area consists of approximately 20 secondary and tertiary chalcedony flakes, four of which are retouched; 10 tertiary Polvadera Peak obsidian flakes, two of which are retouched; one tertiary retouched fine-grained quartzite flake and one chalcedony biface. The area of site scatter is 30 by 20 meters.

No temporal or functional association could be determined for this site although its location and artifact assemblage suggest a hunting usage.

INDIVIDUAL SITE EVALUATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In keeping with the requirements of contract, each site documented in the previous chapter is herein evaluated on an individual basis and recommendations as to proper mitigative measures are advanced. Individual sites may not exhibit internal characters which provide for detailed culture studies; however, such sites do produce important data regarding specific aspects of culture or adaptation. Therefore, information potential and data applications are stressed in the following discussion. Individual mitigative approaches are also posited for each site.

Arguments have been advanced (Schaafsma 1976; and pages 104 and 105 of this report) which promulgate the idea of encompassing all archaeological sites at Abiquiu Reservoir in a National Register of Historic Places District. As yet, no determination of eligibility for such a district has been made. Serious consideration of this proposal is urged.

SITE 920-1

Evaluation: This site does not appear to warrant nomination to the National Register of Historic Places based on the small number of in situ materials (i.e., the area of concentration), the limited quantity of artifacts noted and the natural disturbance (wash) of the scatter. However, the future investigation of such sites within the Abiquiu Dam region interms of assignment of function within overall subsistence and resource extractive strategies may prove to be significant. With regard to problems of regional interpretation, therefore, the inclusion of sites such as SAR 920-1 on the National Register should be considered.

Recommendation: The area of site SAR 920-1 should be avoided. If avoidance is not possible, a program of intensive mapping collection, and test excavation should be implemented in order to retrieve data which could aid in the interpretation of this site and its relationship with similar occurrences in the area.

SITE 920-2

Evaluation: Due to the dispersed nature of the lithic scatter and the absence of any functionally or temporally diagnostic artifacts or features, this site does not appear to warrant nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. However, the location and nature of this site in correlation with other sites in the Abiquiu Dam region may provide a basis of comparison.

Recommendation: Site SAR 920-2 should be avoided. If avoidance is unfeasible a program of mitigation, including the intensive mapping and collection of this area, should be implemented. Excavations in this area should be minimal in view of the shallow nature of the soil and the improbability of in-situ material below the surface. An analysis of the lithic artifacts collected from this site may indicate temporal affiliation (diagnostic artifacts), function (tool types), and possible networks of exchange (material types) in the Abiquiu Dam region.

SITE 920-3

Evaluation: The small size and dispersed nature of this manifestation does not provide adequate justification for the nomination of this site to the National Register of Historic Places. However, this scatter area in association with other cultural manifestations within the Abiquiu Dam region, may provide a significant data base for the interpretation of subsistence and resource extractive activities in the area.

Recommendation: Avoidance is recommended for site SAR 920-3. If avoidance is not possible, a program of mitigation should be implemented in order to record the data base represented by the site. Mitigation should include intensive mapping, surface collection, excavation, and intensive analysis of the materials remaining.

SITE 920-4

Evaluation: Due to the limited nature of this occurrence, and its marginal potential for significant contribution into the archaeological record of the region, it is not recommended for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendation: Mitigation of this site should include either avoidance of the immediate area or the intensive survey and collection of surface materials. Although some depth of soil is noted in this area, the dispersed nature and the composition of the artifact assemblage indicates that subsurface, cultural deposits are unlikely. Limited testing may be used to confirm the transitory character of this site. Basic retrieval of information concerning this area has been accomplished in the initial survey and location of this site further mitigation may yield only minimal results in either intra-site or inter-site analysis.

SITE 920-5

Evaluation: Due to the dispersed nature, relatively light concentration of artifacts, and the type of cultural remains observed at SAR 920-5, this site does not appear to warrant nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. However, the location of this site with respect to other late Basketmaker occurrences in the Abiquiu Dam region may provide a significant comparative data base for the interpretation of subsistence activities.

Recommendation: Avoidance of this site is recommended. If mitigation of the area is necessary, a systematic program of intensive surface collection and excavation should be implemented.

SITE 920-6

Evaluation: With respect to its nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, Site SAR 920-6 is significant not only in regard to its potential contribution to the understanding of the scheduling of special resource activities, but also in terms of the density of materials exhibited by the site and the possibility for more intensive intra-site analysis and interpretation. Although this site has not been recommended as a primary site for nomination to the National Register (see Section VI, Recommendation and Evaluation), it has been placed in a secondary category for nomination.

Recommendation: It is strongly recommended that this site be avoided during any further development of area. If avoidance proves to be unfeasible, a program of detailed mapping and surface collection, excavation, analysis, and research, should be implemented in order to retrieve the potentially significant data represented by this cultural resource.

SITE 920-7

Evaluation: On the basis of the small size of this occurrence and the light density of its associated scatter, this site is not recommended for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. However, the investigation and preservation of lithic sites such as SAR 920-7 is significant with respect to the general, regional patterning of resource extractive activities.

Recommendation: The area of site SAR 920-7 should be avoided. Should avoidance prove to be impossible, a planned program of mitigation should be implemented. Such investigations should include detailed mapping, surface collection, and analysis coordinated with data gained from similar sites. Test excavations at this site will be limited owing to extremely shallow soil deposits.

SITE 920-8

Evaluation: This site does not appear to qualify for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places in view of the quantity and type of associated material remains. With the inclusion of additional information obtained through more intensive mitigation of this area, however, this site may yield a comparative data base for similar occurrences in the Abiquiu Dam area. The site represents a potential contribution toward the understanding of variation in settlement patterning with respect to topographic and microenvironmental locational factors, and the scheduling of resource extractive strategies.

Recommendation: Avoidance of the site area of SAR 920-8 is recommended. Should avoidance of this area be unfeasible, a program of mitigation including the mapping, surface collection, and limited testing is suggested. Although the potential yield of information obtained from additional activity appears to be low, such a program may result in a better definition of function and temporal affiliation.

SITE 920-9

Evaluation: Due to the dispersed nature and content of materials, nomination to the National Register of Historic Places cannot be recommended. This site does, however, appear to exhibit potential for contribution towards the understanding of settlement patterning and resource scheduling activity.

Recommendation: Avoidance of this site should be implemented if possible. If mitigation of the site is necessary, a program of intensive mapping and surface collection is recommended. Limited testing may be conducted at this site, although the nature of deposition of this terrace remnant appears to preclude subsurface cultural deposition.

SITE 920-10

Evaluation: With respect to all other sites located during the present survey, SAR 920-10 most appears to warrant nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The density and type of artifacts, structures, and features associated with this site represent a significant contribution toward the interpretation of early Navajo and prehistoric (Archaic) occupation in the Abiquiu Dam region.

Recommendation: It is strongly recommended that this area be avoided. The vicinity surrounding this site has been extensively disturbed by the construction of a spillway along the drainage immediately to the west, in apparent blasting along the drainage to the south and associated piling of rubble to the east of Provenience No. 2 and by off-road vehicular traffic. If warranted mitigation should entail the surface survey and collection of materials, and extensive excavation (i.e. at Provenience No. 1 and 2) and a systematic program of analysis and research relating both to the prehistoric and historic occupations. It is recommended that this site area be closed off immediately in order to prevent additional impact by visitors.

SITE 920-11

Evaluation: This site does not appear to warrant nomination to the National Register of Historic Places based on the quantity and type of artifacts represented at this site and the apparent surface disturbance (wash) over a large portion of the site area.

Recommendation: Mitigation recommended for this site includes avoidance or an alternative program of systematic mapping, surface and limited subsurface collection, and associated analysis. Functional and temporal interpretations of such materials should be correlated with data from other sites in this region for possible comparison and contrast.

SITE 920-12

Evaluation: Site SAR 920-12 does not exhibit characteristics supporting its eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. However, its location with respect to other cultural manifestations within the Abiquiu Dam region may prove significant in the understanding of settlement patterning and the scheduling of resource extractive activities.

Recommendation: Archaeological mitigative action should include avoidance of the site area of SAR 920-12 if possible. Should avoidance prove to be unfeasible, systematic collection and mapping of the site area should be conducted. Due to the exposure and erosion of the storage feature, the collection of pollen, flotation, or other botanical samples is unlikely to yield any substantive information concerning the specific function of the site. Testing in this area will also be limited owing to the shallow depth of soils.

SITE 930-13

Evaluation: Although this site is relatively more substantial than other scatters, owing to the presence of the hearth and diagnostic artifacts, its eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places is marginal. The site is small in area and contains a low quantity of artifactual materials. However, this site may prove to be significant in the interpretation of inter-site function as well as in the comparison of site location within a regional pattern of settlement.

Recommendation: Impact on site SAR 920-13 should be avoided if possible. If mitigation is necessary, a systematic program of artifact collection, detailed mapping, and subsurface testing should be implemented.

SITE 920-14

Evaluation: The number and type of artifacts represented at this site do not indicate sufficient grounds for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. However, in view of the tentative Basketmaker III - Pueblo I affiliation, the site may represent a potentially significant comparative data base for similar contemporaneous sites.

Recommendation: Avoidance is recommended for this area of scatter. Should impact at this site prove necessary, a program of mitigation including the survey and collection of artifacts should be implemented.

SITE 920-15

Evaluation: In view of the presence of the hearth area and diagnostic artifacts, SAR 920-15 represents a relatively more substantive data base than other unknown lithic scatters in the study area. Due to its dispersed nature, however, and the small quantity of associated artifacts, the eligibility of this site for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places is marginal; although it may prove significant in the interpretation of regional settlement patterning and the scheduling of subsistence activities.

Recommendation: If possible, this site should be avoided in any impact on the area. Should mitigation prove to be necessary, a program of mapping, intensive surface collection, and testing should be implemented.

SITE 920-16

Evaluation: With respect to nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, SAR 920-16 is significant not only in regard to its potential association with Paleo-Indian occupation in the district, but also in terms of its contribution to the understanding of the scheduling of special resource activities. The density and type of artifactual materials exhibit potential for more intensive intra-site analysis and interpretation. Although this site cannot be recommended as a primary cultural resource for nomination to the National Register pending supplementary data confirming its Paleo-Indian affiliation, it has been placed in a secondary category with respect to other sites located in the survey area.

Recommendation: A program of avoidance of the site area should be implemented if possible.

SITE 920-17

Evaluation: Although the limited extent, disturbed condition, and morphology of this site preclude its nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, the use of this well-dated occurrence as a base of comparison for contemporaneous sites in this area may provide a significant contribution toward the understanding of Pueblo IV occupation.

Recommendation: This site, if possible, should be avoided in any development. If avoidance is not feasible, a plan of systematic surface collection and testing should be implemented. In addition, it is recommended that this area be closed to off-road traffic in order to avoid further destruction of the site area.

SITE 920-18

Evaluation: Based on the quantity and density of materials noted at this site, the presence of several tools and its association with several diagnostic artifacts, it is recommended that this site be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. This site appears to represent an intensively utilized locci and maybe related primarily to hunting and gathering subsistence activity. The potential for definition of specific function at this site within a particular temporal framework (i.e. the Early Navajo) may prove to be significant in the interpretation of settlement patterning, inter-site structure, and subsistence scheduling activities.

Recommendation: Mitigation of this site should include either avoidance or a systematic program of collection and analysis. Such a program should consist of intensive mapping and surface collection as well as limited testing and should be correlated with analysis at AR:4 to the west.

SITE 920-19

Evaluation: With respect to the National Register of Historic Places, this site evidences significant potential towards contributing information on individual site functioning within a broad regional network of subsistence strategy and settlement patterning. This site is accordingly recommended for nomination to the National Register.

Recommendation: It is strongly recommended that site SAR 920-19 be avoided. Should avoidance prove unfeasible, a systematic program of mitigation including intensive survey and mapping, surface collection, and excavation should be implemented.

SITE 920-20

Evaluation: The nature and extent of this site is not considered to warrant nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The site does, however, represent a significant potential in the evaluation and interpretation of resource extractive activities and settlement patterning in the Abiquiu Dam

region and may be used as a basis for comparison and contrast with other cultural assemblages in this area.

Recommendation: If avoidance of SAR 920-20 is not possible, a series of test excavations should be undertaken to ascertain the presence of in-situ cultural deposits and, if present, should be expanded in order to define possible activity areas.

SITE 920-21

Evaluation: No recommendation concerning the eligibility of this occurrence for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places can be made on the basis of the present survey information. An evaluation of the significance of this occurrence is contingent upon a determination of its cultural affiliation.

Recommendation: This area should be avoided if possible. Should mitigation prove to be necessary, exploratory test excavations should be conducted in order to better determine the cultural affiliation or origin of this site. If subsurface cultural strata are encountered, excavations should be expanded.

SITE 920-22

Evaluation: No recommendation for the nomination of site SAR 920-22 to the National Register of Historic Places can be made owing to its limited nature and the low potential value of the site in the reconstruction of Pueblo IV occupation in this region.

Recommendation: Due to the marginal nature of this site, the limited number of artifacts noted in survey, and previous disturbance of the area, the location and recording of this manifestation is considered to constitute sufficient archaeological mitigation. Accordingly archaeological clearance is recommended for this site.

SITE 920-23

Evaluation: This site does not appear to warrant nomination to the National Register of Historic Places based on the nature and extent of the artifacts located in the area. However, the future investigation of such sites within the Abiquiu Dam region in terms of assignment of function within overall subsistence and resource extractive strategies is significant.

Recommendation: Should avoidance of this area prove to be unfeasible, detailed mapping and extensive surface collection of this site should be implemented. A limited testing program is desirable in order to determine the presence and extent of possible subsurface cultural deposits (although such deposition is considered to be unlikely).

SITE 920-24

Evaluation: Nomination of site SAR 920-24 to the National Register of Historic Places is not recommended.

Recommendation: Prior to its destruction, it is recommended that diagnostic historic artifacts be collected in order to determine a more reliable date for the site. With regard to the prehistoric (lithic) materials noted in this area, the small number of artifacts does not warrant recommendation for mitigation since these cores represent essentially isolated occurrences rather than substantial occupational component.

SITE 920-25

Evaluation: With respect to its nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, site SAR 920-25 is significant not only in regard to its potential contribution to the understanding of the scheduling of special resource activities in the Abiquiu Reservoir District, but also in terms of the possibility for more intensive analysis and interpretation of (possible Archaic) activity on an intra-site level. Although this site has not

been recommended as a primary candidate for nomination to the National Register, it has been placed in a secondary category for nomination.

Recommendation: The area of site SAR 920-25 should be avoided if possible in any activity which may result in direct or indirect impact. Should avoidance be unfeasible, a program of mitigation including the intensive survey and collection of this scatter is recommended. In addition, test excavations may be conducted in areas of soil deposition in order to recover subsurface materials although the presence of in-situ cultural deposits in this area is unlikely.

SITE 920-26

Evaluation: SAR 920-26 represents one of the most dense concentrations of artifacts noted in the present study area. In view of the apparent intensive occupation of this ridge edge and the nature, variety, and density of materials associated with this resource, this site is recommended for nomination to the National Register. Although the site area is extremely eroded and deflated, it contains some potential for the reconstruction of activity areas and, through more intensive study, may yield temporal diagnostics which could be related to contemporaneous sites. This site represents a significant potential for the understanding of site function on the intersite level as well as contribution towards the analysis of settlement patterning in region.

Recommendation: Avoidance of this site is strongly recommended. Should disturbance of this area prove necessary, detailed mapping and surface collection should be implemented. Extensive subsurface deposits in the area are unlikely. Test excavations, however, should be made where possible.

SITE 920-27

Evaluation: This site does not appear to warrant nomination to the National Register of Historic Places based on the small size of the concentration of artifacts, and the limited quantity and type of cultural materials. The location and nature of this occurrence in correlation with other sites noted in Abiquiu Dam region may provide a basis of comparison in the general cultural interpretation of this area.

Recommendation: The area of SAR 920-27 should be avoided if possible. If mitigation of this occurrence is necessary, a program of mapping and intensive surface collection should be implemented. Surface indications suggest limited excavation potential for this area, although testing may be implemented in order to better evaluate possible subsurface cultural deposition.

SITE 920-28

Evaluation: This site does not appear to qualify for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places in view of the quantity and type of associated material remains. With the inclusion of additional information related to contemporaneous basketmaker sites in the Abiquiu Dam region, however, this site may prove a significant basis of comparison for the interpretation of settlement patterning and (subsistence) resource extraction.

Recommendation: Should avoidance not be a viable alternative to impact at this site it is recommended that surficial mapping and artifact collection be performed.

SITE 920-29

Evaluation: The nature and extent of this site does not warrant its nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. However, this site does appear to exhibit potential contribution toward the understanding of locational patterning and resource scheduling activity.

Recommendation: Avoidance of the area surrounding SAR 920-29 is recommended. Should mitigation of this site prove to be necessary, a program of intensive surface collection and mapping should be implemented. Although the presence of subsurface cultural deposits is considered to be unlikely in this physiographic location, limited testing should be conducted.

SITE 920-30

Evaluation: The nature and quantity of materials associated with this resource suggest its eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. This site may prove significant not only in regard to its potential contribution to the understanding of the scheduling of special resource activities for the Archaic period, but may also represent a substantial data base for the analysis and interpretation of intra-site function for this period.

Recommendation: If avoidance of site SAR 920-30 is not possible, a systematic program of intensive survey, surface collection, and excavation should be implemented.

SITE 920-31

Evaluation: The dispersed (eroded) nature of this site may preclude its eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. However, the dating of the site and its proximity to and probable association with the scatter noted at SAR 920-30 implies the significance of this site with respect to a long-term, intensive use of the drainage. The nomination of SAR 920-31, therefore, in association with that of SAR 920-30, is strongly recommended.

Recommendation: The area surrounding site SAR 920-31 should be avoided if possible. Should mitigation prove to be necessary, a program of intensive mapping, surface collection, and limited excavation should be coordinated with the mitigation of SAR 920-30 to the west.

SITE 920-32

Evaluation: The nature and density of materials noted at SAR 920-32 in itself does not appear to warrant primary consideration for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. However, the potential contribution of this site in association with sites SAR 920-30-31 is considered sufficient for nomination of the area encompassed by these three sites. The intensive occupation and probable reoccupation of this drainage slope and the diversity of function represented in the scatter areas of these sites, indicate its long-term use as a temporary (seasonal) campsite associated with seasonal hunting subsistence activity.

Recommendation: Avoidance is recommended, if possible, for the area surrounding SAR 920-32. Should mitigation of this area prove to be necessary, programs of surface collection, mapping, and test excavation and analysis should be coordinated with the mitigation of site SAR 920-31 to the north and SAR 920-30 to the northwest. Such a program may yield significant information regarding intra-site structure and scheduling of resource extractive activities.

SITE 920-33

Evaluation: Based on the nature and extent of this occurrence, no recommendation is made for the nomination of SAR 920-33 to the National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendation: This scatter represents an extremely marginal site area with respect to natural disturbance and quantity, nature, and temporal affiliation of its associated artifacts. Avoidance of this area cannot be justified on the basis of present survey information. However, it is recommended that further mitigation, including the collection of artifacts for the possible specific dating of this occurrence, should be conducted prior to direct negative impacts.

SITE 920-34

Evaluation: In itself, this site does not appear to qualify for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places in view of the quantity and type of associated material remains. With the inclusion of additional information obtained through more intensive mitigation of this area, however, SAR 920-34 may provide a comparative data base for similar occurrences in the Abiquiu Dam area. Therefore, this site represents a potential contribution toward the understanding of variation in settlement patterning with respect to site function within a broader economic (subsistence) framework.

Recommendation: This area should be avoided if possible in any plans which might include direct or indirect impact. If avoidance is unfeasible, a program of mitigation including the mapping, surface collection, and limited excavation of this site should be conducted in conjunction with a systematic design of research analysis. Should test excavations indicate the presence

of in-situ cultural depositions, a series of excavations should be implemented, horizontally stripping the site for the possible recovery of information relating to specific activity areas.

SITE 920-35

Evaluation: Due to the light density of this lithic scatter and the absence of any temporally diagnostic artifacts or features noted in survey, this site does not appear to warrant nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. However, the location and nature of SAR 920-35, particularly with regard to its potential for the analysis of site function, may be correlated with other sites to provide a basis of comparison.

Recommendation: Avoidance of this site area is recommended if possible. Should mitigation prove to be necessary, a systematic program of intensive surface collection and limited excavation should be conducted.

SITE 920-36

Evaluation: This site does not appear to warrant nomination to the National Register of Historic Places based on the small size of the area of material scatter, and the nature and relatively limited quantity of artifacts noted. However, the future investigation of sites such as SAR 920-36 within the Abiquiu Reservoir District in terms of assignment of function within overall subsistence and resource extractive strategies is significant.

Recommendation: Avoidance of SAR 920-36 should be enforced if possible. If avoidance of this area is not feasible, a program of intensive provenienced surface and subsurface collection and analysis should be implemented.

SITE 920-37

Evaluation: Based on the density, variety and extent of cultural remains noted in this area, SAR 920-37 is recommended for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The further analysis and interpretation of this site may yield significant information concerning its nature and

function; and place it within a broader regional framework of settlement patterning and of subsistence strategies.

Recommendation: Avoidance of this site is strongly recommended. Should mitigation prove to be necessary, an intensive program of surface collection, mapping, and excavation should be implemented.

SITE 920-38

Evaluation: The small quantity of artifacts and dispersed nature of this manifestation do not provide adequate justification for the nomination of SAR 920-38 to the National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendation: Avoidance of SAR 920-38 area is recommended. If avoidance of the site concentration is not possible, a program of systematic collection and analysis should be implemented. No further mitigation is considered necessary for the remainder of the site area due to the extremely light and dispersed nature of materials.

SITE 920-39

Evaluation: SAR 920-39 may represent one of extremely few structural sites in the Abiquiu area related to the Historic Pueblo period. As such, this site may prove to be significant in the quantification and analysis of Puebloan occupation and should be considered for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendation: The area surrounding SAR 920-39 should be avoided if possible. Should mitigation of the site prove to be necessary, surface collection and excavation both within the structure and in the area of wash immediately to the west and southwest should be implemented.

SITE 920-40

Evaluation: On the basis of the small size and the low density of its associated scatter, this site has not been recommended for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

However, the investigation and preservation of lithic scatters such as SAR 920-40 is desirable with respect to understanding regional patterning of resource extractive activities.

Recommendation: The area of site SAR 920-40 should be avoided if possible. If avoidance proves to be unfeasible, a program of intensive surface collection and limited testing should be implemented.

SITE 920-41

Evaluation: The structural nature of this site and its association with temporally diagnostic artifacts indicates a significant potential contribution to the understanding of Late Anasazi or Early Navajo occupation. Although this site has been recommended as a primary cultural resource for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places owing to the low density of artifactual materials and the minimal effort used in constructing the structure (indicating a single episode occurrence); it has been placed in a secondary category with respect to other sites located in the survey area.

Recommendation: Site SAR 920-41 should be avoided if possible in plans for further development. Should avoidance of this area be unfeasible, a systematic program of mapping, surface collection, and excavation should be conducted.

SITE 920-42

Evaluation: SAR 920-42 does not exhibit characteristics to suggest its eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. However, its location with respect to other cultural manifestations within the Abiquiu Dam region may prove significant in the understanding of settlement patterning and the scheduling of resource extractive activities.

Recommendation: The area of SAR 920-42 should be avoided if possible. Should mitigation prove to be necessary, a planned program of mapping, and surface collection should be implemented. The potential for excavation in this area is limited, although test excavations may be implemented in areas of the site in order to determine the presence of any subsurface cultural deposits.

SITE 920-43

Evaluation: The dispersed nature and low density of artifacts noted at this site do not warrant nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. This site does, however, appear to exhibit potential contribution toward the understanding of settlement patterning and resource scheduling activity during the Basketmaker III-Pueblo I period.

Recommendation: Avoidance is recommended for the site area of SAR 920-43. If mitigation of this area is necessary, a systematic program of artifact collection and limited excavation should be implemented in order to more fully examine the nature and function of this site.

SITE 920-44

Evaluation: The small size and relatively limited nature of this site precludes its eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. However, the investigation of lithic sites such as SAR 920-44 may prove to be significant with respect to the general, regional patterning of resource extractive activities.

Recommendation: The area of site SAR 920-44 should be avoided if possible. If mitigation is necessary, a program of provenienced surface collection and excavation should be implemented for the recovery and analysis of artifacts.

SITE 920-45

Evaluation: Site SAR 920-45 does not exhibit characteristics to suggest its eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. However, its location with respect to other cultural manifestations may prove significant in the understanding of settlement patterning.

Recommendation: Archaeological mitigative action should include avoidance of the site area of SAR 920-45 if possible. Should avoidance prove to be unfeasible, a systematic collection and mapping of the site area should be conducted. Due to the exposure and erosion of this area, the potential for subsurface testing is limited.

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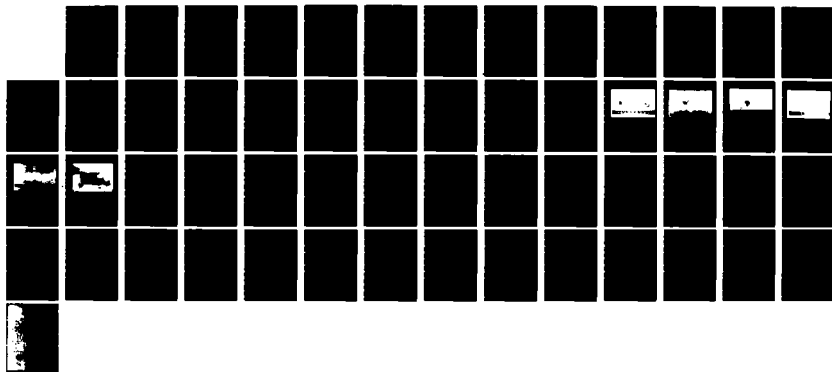
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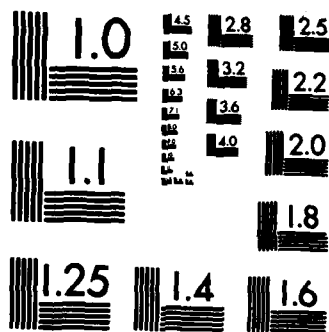
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SITE 920-46

Evaluation: The nature of the scatter at SAR 920-46 itself suggests only a marginal eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. However, its proximity to and probable association with SAR 920-37 indicates the significance of this area with respect to long-term, intensive use. The nomination of SAR 920-45, therefore, in association with that of SAR 920-37, is to be considered.

Recommendation: The area surrounding site SAR 920-46 should be avoided if possible. Should mitigation prove to be necessary, a program of intensive mapping, surface collection and limited testing should be coordinated with the mitigation of SAR 920-37 to the south.

SITE 920-47

Evaluation: The nature and density of materials exhibited at this site do not warrant its nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. However, the site may prove to be significant with regard to studies entailing the interpretation of site location and special resource activities.

Recommendation: Avoidance is recommended for the area of site SAR 920-47 if possible. If mitigation of this site is necessary, a systematic program of surface collection should be implemented.

PALISADE RUIN (LA 3505)

Background - Palisade Ruin occupies the top of a low mesa one quarter mile to the northeast of the Corps Resident Office at Abiquiu Dam. Coincident with dam construction, a borrow area was planned in this area and it was anticipated that the site would be destroyed. In an effort to salvage a portion of the archaeological data contained in the ruin, the Museum of New Mexico through its affiliate the School of American Research negotiated a cost sharing agreement for excavations with Region 3, of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. Under this arrangement, it was proposed that 2/3 of 3/4 of this 50 room, "C" shaped pueblo could be excavated (Map 7).

Excavation began in April of 1958 and continued into the second week of May. In all 27 rooms and one kiva were studied. The ruin evidenced the remains of a wooden palisade on its east side, thus the name Palisade Ruin. Excavations were supervised by Mr. Stewart Peckham of the Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico. A final report covering the excavations and subsequent lithic, ceramic and faunal analysis was prepared and submitted in 1959. This manuscript is reproduced in the Master Plan for Public Use Recreational Development, Abiquiu Dam and Reservoir, New Mexico (Predock 1974). All collections made at the site are curated by the Museum of New Mexico, Laboratory of Anthropology; a list of holdings constitutes Appendix B in this document.

Ultimately, borrowing activities were not conducted at Palisades Ruin and the surficial remains of the site are still visible. Since the site was to be destroyed, backfilling never took place. Wall heights which were never very pronounced (average 1.5 feet) have consequently been reduced to roughly 6 to 8 inches in most places by the elements. Most architecture at the site was of adobe construction; those rooms with adobe walls now evidence nonstructural linear windrows of adobe where the walls once stood. Cobble footings of some walls in the western alignment of rooms are still apparent. Generally wall outlines are still visible; however, enhancement of their visual effect would entail total reconstruction, not preservation. Floor features within rooms have not been preserved.

Perhaps as many as 20 rooms still exist in a relatively untouched state at the site. These include at least 6 rooms in the south and 10 in the north wings. These features are protected by roughly 18 inches of overburden, wall tops and outlines should be visible through stripping.

Evaluation

Palisade, Riana and Tsiping ruins represent the extreme northwestern expression of Rio Grande Pueblo Culture. Riana Ruin was destroyed after salvage at the time Abiquiu Dam was constructed. Tsiping Ruin occupies a high mesa, difficult of

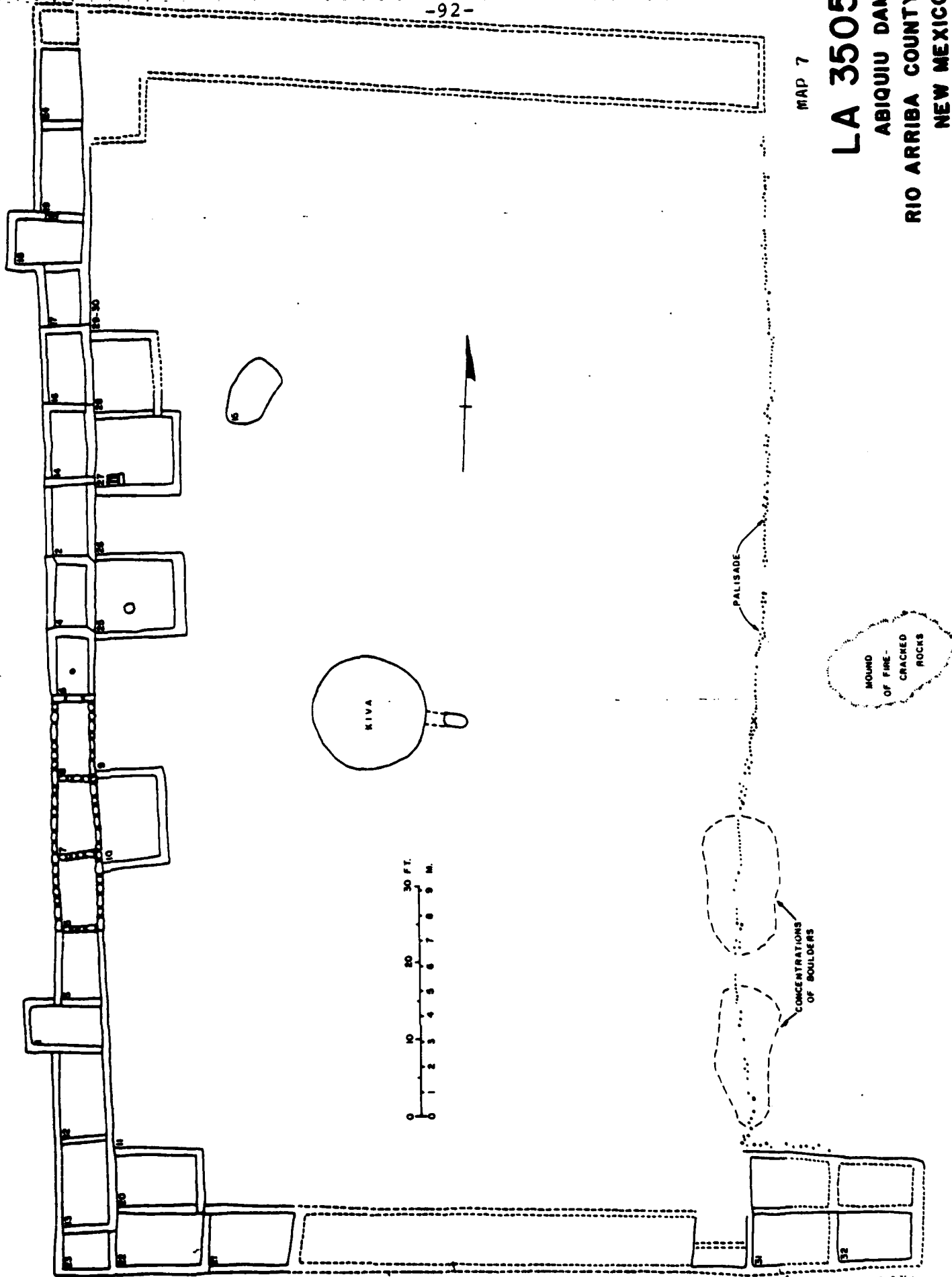
MAP 7

LA 350E

ABIQUIU DAN

RIO ARriba COUNTY

NEW MEXICO



access, south of the village of Canones. The site lies within Santa Fe National Forest, no known plans to provide easier access to or retrieve detailed archaeological information from this site are proposed. Palisade Ruin represents the single coalition period Pueblo site in the area which has produced substantive data in the past and is currently available for additional work.

Archaeological field techniques and analytical procedures have improved considerably since the site was investigated in 1958. Likewise, a somewhat more sophisticated view of northern Rio Grande Pueblo occupation has evolved as a result of excavations at Sapawe (University of New Mexico), LA 70 (Museum of New Mexico, Laboratory of Anthropology) and LA 12 (School of American Research). These large sites and several smaller ones correlate well with occupation dates derived for Palisade Ruin.

Generally, Palisade Ruin produced information indicating a short period of occupation and construction, primarily between A.D. 1312-1315. Given the morphology of the site it is apparent that the structural remains were planned as a unit and are not the product of gradual accretion. Given the number of rooms in the pueblo, relatively little in the way of refuse or abandoned material culture was recovered during the 1958 excavations. Abandonment is assumed to have taken place on a hasty timetable and most items of consequence were transported to the new home. Portions of the site were burned; however, it is unknown whether this transpired prior to abandonment or is a final act of its former inhabitants.

Excavations at the site indicate that preservation is generally good as indicated by the retrieval of basketry fragments as well as corn husk and yucca remains. A number of wood specimens were retrieved for dating, supposedly from burned beams and items of roof construction. Floor features in rooms were surprisingly rare; only three rooms, aside from the kiva and a plaza area mealing structure, produced hearths, mealing bins and the like.

Regardless of the fact that the site has been previously investigated, several questions remain. Primary among these is speculation concerning site function. Considering the size of the site, its somewhat defensive nature, lack of interior domestic features such as hearths, mealing bins, storage features, etc, and the period of occupation; it might be argued that the site served as an outpost and perhaps was occupied seasonally. The absence of mortuary remains within rooms excavated at the site has deprived us of information concerning the nature and possible composition of the population. Likewise dietary habits and economic pursuits are purely conjectural due to the absence of skeletal remains and tool assemblages and inventories.

Many of these deficiencies will doubtless remain, a function of the nature of the occupation and its subsequent abandonment. However, there is still potential to illuminate some of these problems and retrieve additional data from undisturbed areas of the site. The central plaza area has not been extensively studied; only the kiva and mealing structure have been investigated. Given the fact that Pueblo people conducted most of their activities outside, the evidence of possible activity sites and material culture associated with their use is still available. From sixteen to twenty rooms remain untouched at the site, including the entirety of the north room alignment. This area might be most likely to have been occupied year round.

In short, previous excavations have provided for temporal placement, cultural affiliation and description of architectural and material culture traits. Efforts toward quantifying the function of the site, its human population composition and economic pursuits have not been particularly fruitful. These endeavors are important since the site does occupy an unusual position both temporally and geographically with respect to regional archaeology.

Were the site in a pristine, unexcavated state, the possible archaeological data to be retrieved from the site would surely qualify it for nomination to the National Register. However, some question may arise as to the applicability of this assessment given the current state of partial excavation. In my professional opinion, Palisades Ruin continues to exhibit qualities and opportunity for significant contribution to our understanding of puebloan occupation on the frontier. Major portions of the site still exist which might provide invaluable insight as to specific site function and a broader spectrum of both economic and social aspects of life in the Chama River Valley. The site is the only one of its kind which is easily accessible and still in existence. It is urged that the site be considered for eligibility with respect to the National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendations

Surficially, little now remains of archaeological interest at Palisade Ruin. Ceramics and lithics were never abundant on the site and surface collection coincident with excavations in 1958 has reduced surface artifactual materials to nil. Architectural remains at the site are only visible in the areas of excavation. As previously mentioned, these wall stubs, are not conducive to preservation or stabilization without reconstruction. Although a dirt road serves the area and the site is in close proximity to New Mexico Highway #96, no sign of vandalism at the site is apparent. Generally the site area has maintained its visual integrity, no modern structures or features impinge

upon the site area except for the dirt road. This particular access route is probably the result of vehicular traffic during the 1958 excavations. A powerline runs to the southeast of the site proper forming an effective marker of the site area. The site is not subject to any erosive forces which threaten to destroy information still contained within the site.

It is recommended that future management activity with respect to Palisades Ruin assume a passive form. Providing that the site is not to be subjected to additional visitor or developmental impact, no action with reference to the site need be taken. Although it might be desirable to close the dirt access road to the site at its juncture with N.M. Highway #96, this step is not necessarily warranted given current levels of site impact. Fencing of the site or other similar measures designed to restrict visitation are not currently necessary and might attract attention if implemented. Backfilling of the excavation scars would serve no preservation need and not be cost effective.

It is recommended that the site be monitored on a quarterly basis for indications of adverse visitor impact. This might be easily done as part of the patrol activities usually conducted at the dam and recreation sites associated with reservoir. Additional surface disturbance at the site would serve as a primary indicator of adverse impact.

Should some form of direct detrimental impact be anticipated at the site in the future, it is recommended that an excavation program be instituted. Primary emphasis should be placed upon plaza excavations in an attempt to isolate and define exterior activity areas. The room remains in the north wing should also be assigned high priority as they exhibit the highest possibility for producing domiciliary features. Secondary priority should be assigned the remaining rooms in the south wing. Adequate time and funds should be budgeted for appropriate analytical procedures relative to recovered materials. Time at the writeup and research level should also be budgeted for an intensive review and selective reanalysis of previously excavated materials. As befits a resource or National Register caliber, publication of study results and a discussion of future research objectives should follow.

CULTURAL INTERPRETATION: SITE SUMMARY AND SIGNIFICANCE

A summary of the nature and proposed cultural affiliations of the cultural occurrences located in the present survey is considered to be necessary for an evaluation of the significance of these sites. Such a summary is designed to serve as a framework for the comparison of these manifestations with similar occurrences recorded for the Abiquiu Reservoir District and may provide general insights into the kinds of research problems and analysis which may be undertaken in the mitigation of archaeological sites in this area. More specifically, the cultural interpretations presented below may provide a basis for evaluation of potential contribution to the understanding of historic and prehistoric occupation in this region. These interpretations form the basis for recommendations concerning site mitigation and the eligibility of sites to the National Register of Historic Places. It must be pointed out that no proposals for areal development are contemplated at this time; thus mitigative measures are broadly enumerated.

PALEO-INDIAN

A single possible Paleo-Indian component has been identified at site SAR 920-16, a light to moderate lithic scatter consisting of a number of flakes and several tools located at the eastern base of a high, isolated gravel terrace remnant at the northern edge of the survey area. The sole diagnostic artifact associated with this site is an unusual multi-functional (scraper-spokeshave-flesher) chert tool which is reminiscent of the Late Plains Paleo-Indian (Eden) period (Irwin-Williams 1979, personal communication). In addition to this artifact (field specimen No. 39, Figure 1), an isolated chert projectile point (Isolated Occurrence No. 71, Figure 2) also relating to the Cody Complex of the Late Paleo-Indian period, was collected from the top of a disturbed gravel terrace remnant immediately to the north of SAR 920-16. This artifact (Figure 1) has been tentatively identified as an Eden point dating to the period from ca. 7000 B.C. (Irwin-Williams and Richard W. Lang 1979, personal communication). Artifacts from several other sites in this area exhibited some degree of patination perhaps indicating an Archaic or Paleo-Indian affiliation.

Although Paleo-Indian occupation has been well-documented along the central Rio Grande to the southeast (Judge 1973), the occurrence of these artifacts represents important evidence of Paleo-Indian presence in the Abiquiu Reservoir District. Based on the minimal materials associated with this period, however, no overall framework for the analysis of the Paleo-Indian occupation of this region can be proposed at this time.

ARCHAIC AND EARLY BASKETMAKER

Archaic components have been identified for 11 of the 47 sites located in the present survey. For the most part, diagnostic projectile points located at these sites have been associated with the Late Archaic Period. These points include one Armijo Phase point (1750-1000 B.C.) recorded at SAR 920-10, Provenience No. 1 (field specimen No. 7); one Late Armijo or Early En Medio point (1000-500 B.C.) noted at SAR 920-7 (field specimen No. 5); one mid-En Medio point (ca. A.D. - B.C.) at SAR 920-46 (field specimen No. 49); one Late En Medio Phase point (prior A.D. 500 at SAR 930-30 (field specimen No. 37); and several probable Late Archaic points at SAR 920-13 (field specimen No. 15, dated at possible pre-En Medio, 500-100 B.C.; Irwin-Williams 1979, personal communication), SAR 920-15 (field specimen No. 18 dated at ca. A.D. + 100; Irwin-Williams 1979, personal communication), and a reworked Late Archaic projectile point (field specimen No. 23) at SAR 920-18, an early Navajo site. In addition, two isolated projectile points noted in survey have been identified with the Archaic including isolated occurrence No. 29 (field specimen No. 6), a possible En Medio Phase point; and isolated occurrence No. 56 (field specimen No. 30), and obsidian Armijo point.

Diagnostics tentatively associated with the Basketmaker II period include field specimen No. 3 (SAR 920-3), a pre-form dated at approximately 500 B.C. - A.D. 500; field specimen No. 11 (SAR 920-10, Provenience No. 2), a chert Basketmaker or proto-Basketmaker pre-form; field specimen No. 8 (SAR 920-10, Provenience No. 2), a possible Basketmaker or Archaic pre-form; and field specimen No. 34 (SAR 920-27, Provenience No. 1), 36 (SAR 920-28), and 39 (SAR 920-31), possible Basketmaker II projectile points.

In addition, several one-handed manos, noted at sites SAR 920-10, Provenience No. 2, and SAR 920-19, may indicate Archaic presence in the area, although the specific association with these sites or proveniences may be questionable.

In addition to those occurrences which exhibited diagnostic materials relating to the Archaic or Early Basketmaker periods, 23 sites located in the study area (SAR 920-1,2,3,4,6,8,9,11, 20,23,24,26,29,34,35,36,37,38,40,42,44,45, and 47) consisted of lithic scatters with no discernible temporally diagnostic remains. It is possible, given the number of Archaic sites located in the area, that several of these sites may contain an Archaic or Early Basketmaker component.

It should be noted that some problem exists in the identification of one class of projectile points from the Abiquiu Reservoir District. This point type (illustrated in Figure 5) has been dated to the Navajo-Athabascan occupation of the Rio Grande region by Lang (1979, personal occupation), Chapman (1977: Figure 11.11) and others. These points however, appear

to be identical with those associated with the Chiricahua-Cochise Archaic phase of the Desert Culture noted by Beckett (1973) in a master's thesis on the Moquino site, a stratified Archaic site near Bibo, New Mexico. However, the typologies were somewhat tenuously established in southern Arizona (Sayles and Antevs 1941; Haury 1950). Arguments which attribute the type to the later, Early Historic Athabascan occupation of this region are based on the co-occurrence of the type with Navajo structures and other late diagnostic materials (i.e. ceramics). It has been suggested, however, that the Athabascan population may have picked up the earlier points for re-use or that the materials represent an earlier occupation of these site locations. Proponents of the classification of the point type as Navajo, on the other hand, argue that the dating of this type in northern and central New Mexico has been well established, and that so-called "Chiricahua-Cochise" Archaic points may, in fact, represent a re-occupation of Archaic site areas by Athabascan groups.

The question of the temporal affiliation of this point type cannot be resolved here. It was noted in the present survey that points of this type co-occurred with other diagnostic materials relating both to the Archaic (as in the Cases of SAR 920-15 and SAR 920-46) and Navajo periods (at SAR 920-18). For consistency, these points have been tentatively identified as Navajo throughout the present report. However, the possible association of these points with (southern) intrusive Archaic populations should be recognized.

The clarification of the affiliation of this point type is only one of many questions which may be approached in research designs dealing with the mitigation of Archaic sites in this area. Potential information with reference to settlement and subsistence strategies of Archaic populations could be considered in the following ways (after Grigg, Fosberg, and Gauthier 1977; in Anschuetz 1979):

1. The degree to which settlement location and annual subsistence cycles were influenced by differential periodicity and productivity of various critical resources within the region.
2. The degree to which the selection of settlement locations may have been determined by the local productivity and/or diversity of critical subsistence resources within the immediate site vicinity.
3. The extent to which the technology of tool manufacture and the use of extractive as opposed to maintenance tool types may co-vary with site variables such as hearths or storage facilities, and the extent that this co-variance may serve to define site functions.

4. The degree to which the technology of manufacture and use of tools and facilities necessary for resource procurement, preparation, and consumption are conditioned by the distribution of technological resources in the area.
5. The multivariate and interrelated demographic and environmental factors which may have contributed to the gradual intensification of environmental use (e.g. the acceptance of maize agriculture).
6. The cultural relationships that may have existed between the various phases of human adaptation as suggested by Irwin-Williams (1973).

These questions may be combined with the models concerning the structure of cultural systems proposed by Schaafsma (1976) for the Abiquiu Reservoir District, including the definition of discrete band cultural units and the analysis of the nature of the seasonal round of activities based on archaeological and environmental reconstructions. It should be emphasized that such studies involve a general regional approach which documents all archaeological manifestations as potentially significant components of the overall cultural system. With respect to such a perspective, the analysis of all sites and isolated occurrences located in the survey area, regardless of the quantity, extent, or nature of the occurrence, is necessary for the implementation of this kind of research design.

EARLY ANASAZI (Basketmaker III - Pueblo I)

Early Anasazi components have been identified at four sites located during the present survey. Diagnostics included a probable Basketmaker III Grants obsidian projectile point at SAR 920-5; a chert Basketmaker III - Pueblo I projectile point located at SAR 920-14; a Polvadera Peak obsidian Basketmaker III - Pueblo I projectile point at SAR 920-8; and a Basketmaker III - Pueblo I Polvadera Peak obsidian projectile point located at SAR 920-27. These diagnostics were all associated with relatively small light lithic scatters. Only one of the sites (SAR 920-28) contained diagnostics from other cultural periods (Basketmaker II), although it is possible that the scatters on which the projectile points were located date to other occupational periods.

The presence of these points and absence of their Late Basketmaker or Early Puebloan diagnostic remains (i.e. ceramics, structures) suggest the use of the valley by early Anasazi populations primarily for hunting activities (Schaafsma 1976). This indication limits the types of questions which may be asked from the analysis of these sites but does not preclude research pertaining to the relative importance of maize and

domestic crops in the subsistence economy of the early Anasazi population as compared with later Puebloan groups (i.e. Pueblo II, Pueblo III) which apparently did not utilize this area for any special resource activity. Other research problems may involve the effect of such scheduling concerns in comparison to local productivity of maize and wild plant resources; the degree to which the technology of manufacture and use of tools and facilities necessary for resource procurement, preparation, and consumption were conditioned by the distribution of technological resources across the environment; and the interrelated ecological and cultural factors which may have contributed to changes in the patterning of occupation in the survey area (after Anschuetz 1979; in Klager and Anschuetz 1979).

LATE ANASAZI (Pueblo IV - Pueblo V)

In addition to the Pueblo IV structure at Palisade Ruin located at the southern end of the area of survey, only two possible Puebloan structures were noted during the present survey. One of these sites, SAR 920-21, consists of a possible cobble structure located on a broad shallow slope directly to the north of a major drainage channel and to the north of the gravel terrace remnant on which the Palisade Ruin is located. The cultural definition of this site is marginal since no archaeological artifacts were found in association. However, the alignment appears to be anomalous on this area of the slope. A second structure, SAR 920-39, has also been associated with the late prehistoric Puebloan period (Pueblo IV) based on the presence of Bandelier Black-on-gray (field specimen No. 43, A.D. 1425-1475), a possible Bandelier, Abiquiu or Wiyo sherd (dated at A.D. 1450-1600; Lang 1979, personal communication), and Potsuwi'i Incised ceramics (field specimen No. 44, A.D. 1450-1550; Harlow 1973). The structure itself consists of wet-laid (adobe), coursed sandstone masonry and appears to represent a temporary one-room habitational site. Specific functions associated with this site have not been established.

Other Pueblo IV diagnostic ceramics have been located at SAR 920-4 (field specimens No. 1 and 2, Bandelier Black-on-gray and Potsuwi'i Incised), SAR 920-17 (field specimen No. 19A and 20, Bandelier Black-on-gray and Potsuwi'i Incised), SAR 920-22 (field specimen No. 33, Bandelier Black-on-gray) and SAR 920-41 (field specimen No. 45 and 46, Bandelier Black-on-gray and Potsuwi'i Incised). The ceramics noted at SAR 920-4 and SAR 920-22 consist of extremely few, dispersed fragments and may not be associated with lithics also noted in the area. These are marginal sites and should be treated as probable single-episode, isolated occurrences. The sherds at SAR 920-17 are associated with a light lithic scatter in an area disturbed by off-road traffic. Ceramics at SAR 920-14 are associated with a light lithic scatter and a probable Navajo (lamb pen or windbreak) structure.

One isolated occurrence (I.O. No. 56, field specimen No. 30) consisting of a single sherd of Bandelier Black-on-gray has been identified for the Pueblo IV period. Dating for these ceramic types has been referenced to Harlow (1973). A single probable Pueblo IV - Pueblo V chert projectile point (field specimen No. 40) was also noted at SAR 920-31. This site consisted of a moderate lithic scatter which also contained a probable Basketmaker II obsidian projectile point.

Pueblo V materials which could not be specifically associated with Navajo occupation in this area include Tewa Red sherds at I.O. No. 73 and SAR 920-13 (field specimen No. 14, A.D. 1600-1750; Schaafsma 1976). The ceramics at site 13 were located in a lithic scatter which also contained a Late Archaic obsidian projectile point (field specimen No. 15), and may not be associated with the remainder of the materials noted at this site.

The location of somewhat marginal remains relating to the late Puebloan occupation is consistent with evidence noted in previous surveys. According to the "Phase III" report (Schaafsma 1976), the Piedra Lumbre Valley was probably located at the periphery of the Puebloan settlement areas and appears to have served essentially as a hunting activity area. Settlement in this valley occurred only for a relatively short period between A.D. 1300 and 1350 with the establishment of villages at the Riana (Hibben, 1937), Palisade (Peckham 1959), and Tsiping Ruins (Peckham 1959). There is little evidence of substantial impact from these settlements on the surrounding area, although a petroglyph pannel located in Canones Creek was noted in previous survey and has been dated to this period. The remainder of Pueblo IV - Pueblo V sites in the Abiquiu Reservoir District generally represent kill sites, hunting stations, and temporary campsites. No utilization of the area for agricultural pursuits has been documented.

The presence of the possible Puebloan one-room structure located at SAR 920-39 is somewhat anomalous in this area. The construction of this shelter indicates a occupation of somewhat longer duration than those suggested by the open campsites previously noted for this period. The function of this site cannot be determined from the present survey data, although it should be noted that an area of possible arable land lies immediately to the west. The artifact scatter associated with the structure is somewhat sparse suggesting a temporary use.

The analysis of sites such as SAR 920-39 and the more marginal Pueblo IV - Pueblo V occurrences located in the present survey may yield information concerning the subsistence strategies of Puebloan populations, particularly with regard to the scheduling of hunting activities and possible gathering (indicated by the presence of campsites and ceramic wares in the site areas). The area might also be examined in respect to possible trade routes to the north and west of the Central Rio Grande Valley.

NAVAJO-ATHABASCAN

Four sites located in the present area of survey contain components related to the Navajo occupation of the Abiquiu Reservoir District. The first of these, SAR 920-10, Provenience No. 2, includes three habitation structures, two storage features and a rockshelter of possible Navajo affiliation. Materials from this area contain some Archaic remains related to the general lithic scatter of the site as well as a single historic (script written) pictograph at the rockshelter. Ceramics associated with the structural area include Vadito Micaceous (field specimen No. 9) dated at from A.D. 1600 to early 1900's (Dick 1965) and Tewa Red (field specimen No. 10), dated from A.D. 1600 to 1750 (Schaafsma 1976). Diagnostics at a second site, SAR 920-18, consist of an obsidian "Navajo" projectile point (field specimen No. 22) of the Chiricahua-Cochise variety (for a discussion of the problem of identification of this type see Archaic - Early Basketmaker section); a black glaze or smudged ceramic sherd (field specimen No. 26) dated at post A.D. 1650 (Lang 1979, personal communication), and a Vadito Micaceous sherd (field specimen No. 28). In addition, a small round concretion (field specimen No. 28), of a type noted in previous surveys of the area at Navajo sites and field designated as "musketballs," was also collected at this site. Two obsidian Navajo (Chiricahua-Cochise) projectile points were also located at SAR 920-32 and SAR 920-46. Although no other diagnostics were found at SAR 920-32, a mid-En Medio point was also recorded at site 46 (identifications of these ceramic and projectile point types were made by Richard W. Lang). All of these sites represent relatively substantial, possible base camps or habitation areas.

Based on previous research (Schaafsma 1976), the Piedra Lumbre Valley has long been considered a frontier area of the Navajo province. Publications by Reeve (1956), Hibben (1937), and Ellis (1975) support the thesis that this area served as a migration route from the Gobernador district and staging area for raids against the Rio Grande Valley. Recent survey information from the School of American Research, however, suggests not only that the area was one of the earliest occupied by the Navajo-Athabascan groups in New Mexico, but that it was extensively utilized in sheep herding, and marginal agricultural and lithic trade activities with the Rio Grande Pueblos prior to early 1700's. The sites located in the present survey (i.e. SAR 920-10, Provenience No. 2) support this inclusion.

With regard to the analysis of these sites, general research may be directed toward the establishment of dates for the Navajo-Athabascan occupation of the Abiquiu Dam area, and toward problems of settlement patterning and the scheduling of subsistence resource activity. In addition, specific questions concerning the utilization and trade of lithic resources could be proposed and problems concerning the inter-relationship of the Navajo with other Athabascan groups in the immediate area and with the Navajo of the Gobernador and the Pueblos of the Central Rio Grande could be approached.

EURO-AMERICAN

Components at four archaeological sites have been associated with recent Euro-American occupation of the Abiquiu Reservoir District. SAR 920-24, SAR 920-33, SAR 920-39, and SAR 920-41 contain apparent modern trash deposits. Sites 24 and 33 consist of a predominance of modern artifacts, whereas the materials at sites 39 and 41 include minimal recent depositions at Pueblo and Navajo occupational sites. Other indications of recent occupation include the writing at a rockshelter (Feature No. 2) at SAR 920-10, Provenience No. 2, and maybe associated with a possible modern hunting use of the shelter. Older historic remains were noted at isolated occurrence No. 122 (a purple glass sherd), isolated occurrence No. 81 (a blue-glazed ceramic sherd) and isolated occurrence No. 44 (field specimen No. 13, an alum tin used for sheep dipping dated from ca. A.D. 1896-1947).

A number of other isolated occurrence including recent hearths, relatively modern cans and machinery parts, stone alignments, and cobble piles were also noted in the area indicating camping and possible associated hunting, trash deposition, and construction activity. Such manifestations could be approached through both literature and record's search and additional field work entailing the implementation of a socio-historical research design relating to variations in historic use, or a comparative study of the historic and prehistoric or historic Indian use of the area.

INDETERMINANT

Twenty-three of the sites and the majority of the isolated occurrences in this area consisted of lithic scatters of no ascertainable temporal or cultural affiliation. Several of the isolated occurrences located were comprised of lithic flakes and debitage with some unaffiliated cobble-lined hearths, rock piles and alignments, and lithic tools (see Site Descriptions). It is difficult to place these occurrences within the framework of an overall research design, although the location and material assemblage of these sites may provide a basis of comparison with similar assemblages from dated sites.

GENERAL

A number of research questions have been proposed for the Abiquiu Reservoir District by Schaafsma (1976, 1977) resulting from previous survey in the area. These questions are generally based on a comparison of successive cultural systems in the Piedra Lumbre Valley including:

- (1) the variation between sites relating to specific tasks and variance in the range of activities among sites within a single cultural period and through time;

- (2) the differentiation in technological traditions resulting in potentially unique sets of artifact attributes for each culture which may or may not be linked to differences in function; and
- (3) the variability in material types utilized by hunter-gatherer bands as related to differential access to quarries or trade resources and to culturally regulated patterning.

The sites and isolated occurrences located in the present survey lend themselves well to an analysis of the settlement and subsistence strategies of the Abiquiu Dam region. In addition, several of the sites (i.e. SAR 920-10, and the areas of sites 30,31 and 32, and sites 37 and 46) indicate multi-functional and multi-occupational activity which suggests a significant potential for the analysis of intra-site variability.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND EVALUATION

The significance of the probable earliest Navajo sites in the southwest has been outlined by Schaafsma in previous reports (1979). In addition, considerable work has already been conducted toward the development of the Archaic and Navajo data base in the area (Schaafsma 1975) and the beginning of analysis of subsistence settlement systems in the Piedra Lumbre Valley with regard to spatial arrangement of artifact classes, site variability, and the relationship to ecological and topographical setting.

The results of the present survey support Schaafsma's evaluation (1976:210) of the significance of all cultural resources within this district. Accordingly, a similar recommendation is made for the extension of protection of all archaeological sites and occurrences within the present study area and the nomination of the area to the National Register of Historic Places. Pivotal in the rationale for this recommendation is the argument that each site is an interpretable portion of the entire regions prehistory. Although individual sites may not provide complete information as to specific cultural or technological adaptations, the inventory as a whole will provide this information. Discarding sites from scientific consideration on the basis of perceived lack of internal complexity would simply deprive researchers of potentially significant portions of the data base.

Currently, negative impacts upon the resources documented herein are not contemplated. Survey activity was initiated under the impetus of management concerns for documenting all archaeological sites within Corps of Engineers jurisdiction. Should development plans arise in the future, mitigation of

adverse impact should be coordinated with an appropriate research design for the preservation of cultural data which maybe destroyed. Such plans imply an intensive examination of the nature and extent of the site which is to be impacted. For this reason, specific evaluations and recommendations for each of the site areas located in survey have been listed in chapter VII-Cultural Interpretation. These sites have been rated in terms of their potential significance with respect to other cultural resources noted in the study area and their individual eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. It was felt in the preparation of this report that field evaluation of individual sites would assist in the determination of appropriate mitigative action.

Sites which have been ranked in the highest priority category of significance are SAR 920-10, SAR 920-18 through 19, SAR 920-26, SAR 920-39, SAR 920-30, 31 and 32 and SAR 920-37 and 46. Each of these occurrences consists of a substantial data base with respect to artifact density, temporal affiliation, artifact diversity, and site type. Intensive programs of mitigation including detailed surface collection and mapping and subsurface excavation have been suggested for these sites. The sites represent not only a potential for information concerning the subsistence-settlement patterning of particular cultural components within the Abiquiu Dam region, but also exhibit the possibility for intensive intra-site analysis and activity area patterning.

Sites SAR 920-6, SAR 920-13, SAR 920-15 through 16, SAR 920-20, SAR 920-25 and SAR 920-41 should be given a secondary priority in the consideration of mitigation within the study area. Each of these sites exhibits some individual potential for data production and input into the systemic overview of this region. However, the nature and extent of these sites precludes a primary consideration for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Many of these sites contain temporal diagnostics and may provide valuable information concerning settlement-subsistence (specialized resource) activity in the area.

Sites SAR 920-1 through 3, SAR 920-5, SAR 920-7 through 9, SAR 920-11 through 12, SAR 920-14, SAR 920-17, SAR 920-23, SAR 920-27 through 29, SAR 920-34 through 36, SAR 920-38, SAR 920-40, SAR 920-42 through 45, and SAR 920-47 have been ranked as marginally significant with regard to the study of settlement patterning and subsistence-resource scheduling in the area. For the most part, these sites consist of light lithic scatters with few or no functionally diagnostic tools or temporally diagnostic artifacts. Individual nomination of these sites to the National Register of Historic Places normally would not be considered. However, these occurrences may contribute some information in relation to temporally diagnostic sites with regard to location and the uniqueness of the artifact

assemblage, supporting the argument for inclusion in a National Register District.

Sites SAR 920-4 and SAR 920-22 considered to be extremely limited in information value. Mitigation of these sites should include only minimal surface collection. The location and description of these areas through survey is considered to have yielded maximal information concerning these areas of scatter.

Evaluations of sites SAR 920-21, SAR 920-24, and SAR 920-33 cannot be made on the basis of survey data. In the case of SAR 920-21, the identification of this rock alignment as a culturally derived structure is dependent on more substantial investigation (excavation). The significance of the recent historic scatters noted at SAR 920-24 and SAR 920-33 must be considered with respect to a record and literature search into historic occupation.

With respect to the isolated occurrences, the location and description of these remains is considered to constitute sufficient archaeological mitigation, and clearance of all individual occurrences is generally recommended. It should be noted, however, that several anomalous rock alignments and rock piles were recorded in this survey. In addition, several isolated hearths were noted, although the only occurrence of this type which exhibited potentially datable materials (ash, wood, charcoal) or subsurface stratification appeared to relate to relatively recent utilization. Although it is felt that little further information will be gained from the excavation of these features, a more detailed photographic record of these sites may be useful in the determination of their cultural affiliation and function. All temporally diagnostic materials were collected in the initial survey of isolated occurrences.

In brief, it should be reiterated that the above recommendations apply to documented sites when considered on an individual basis. There is sufficient reason to consider all cultural resources identified in the Abiquiu Reservoir area as possible contributors toward detailed understanding of regional culture history. Specifics of cultural continuity, geographic relationships, resource similarity and exploitive pursuits argue for consideration of the regional archaeological spectrum as an integrated resource. A major tenet of this proposal is the importance of individual site information regardless of site size, material composition or artifact density. Methods of retrieving this information may

vary according to research needs, analytical capabilities and conditions of impact. However, it is urged that further consideration be given resources documented here for inclusion in a proposed National Register of Historic Places District.

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Figure 1: Diagnostic Paleo-Indian Artifacts. Left to right; Flesher/scrapper, Field Specimen #19, Site #16; Eden projectile point, Field Specimen #32, Isolated Occurrence #71.

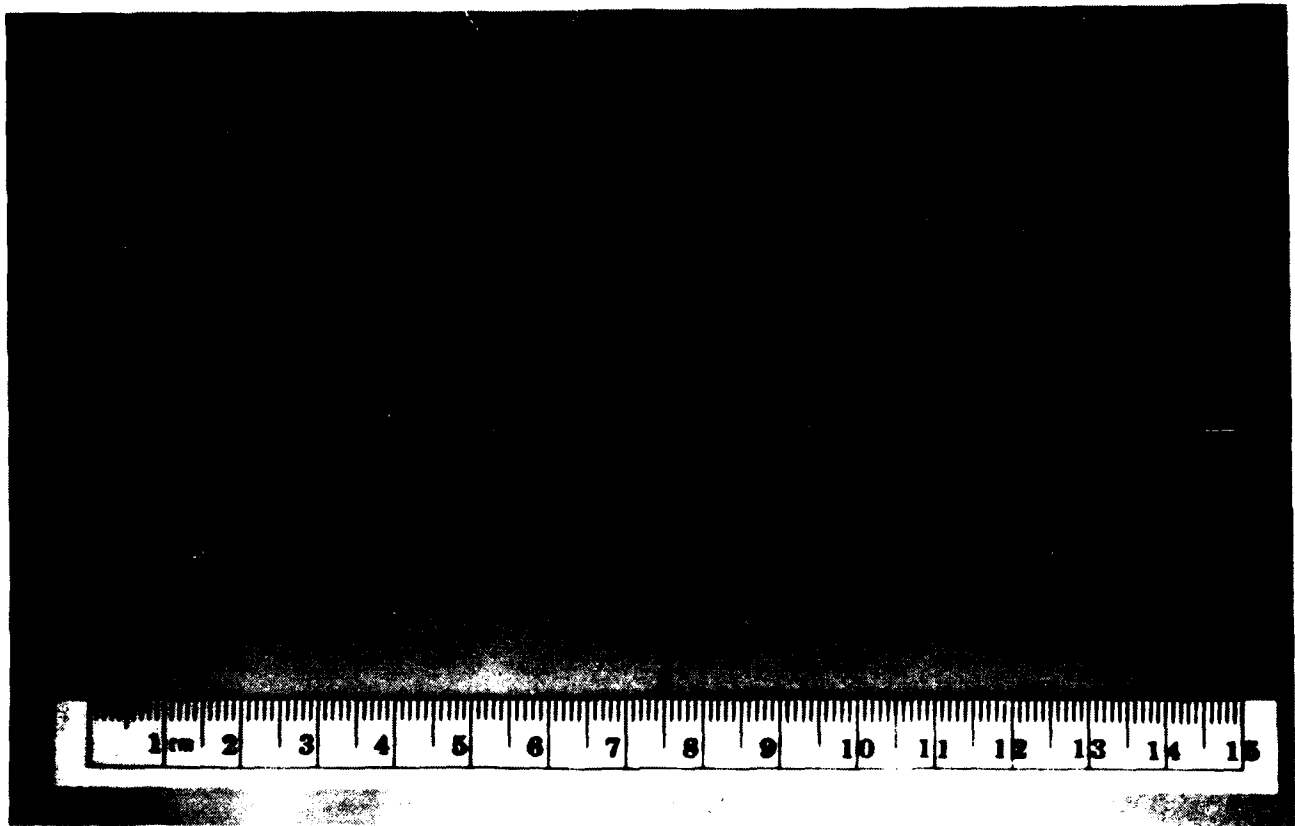


Figure 2: Diagnostic Archaic Projectile Point.

- | | |
|---|--|
| (a) Armijo?, Field Specimen #30,
Isolated Occurrence #56. | (b) Armijo, Field Specimen #7,
Site #10. |
| (c) Late Armijo/Early En Medio,
Field Specimen #5, Site #7. | (d) Mid En Medio, Field Specimen
#49, Site #46. |
| (e) Late En Medio, Field Specimen
#37, Site #30. | (f) Late Archaic/Basketmaker?,
Field Specimen #6,
Isolated Occurrence #29. |
| (g) Late Archaic-Prebasketmaker,
Field Specimen #15, Site #13. | (h) Late Archaic, Field
Specimen #18, Site #15. |
- (I) Basketmaker II?, Field Specimen #34,
Site #27.

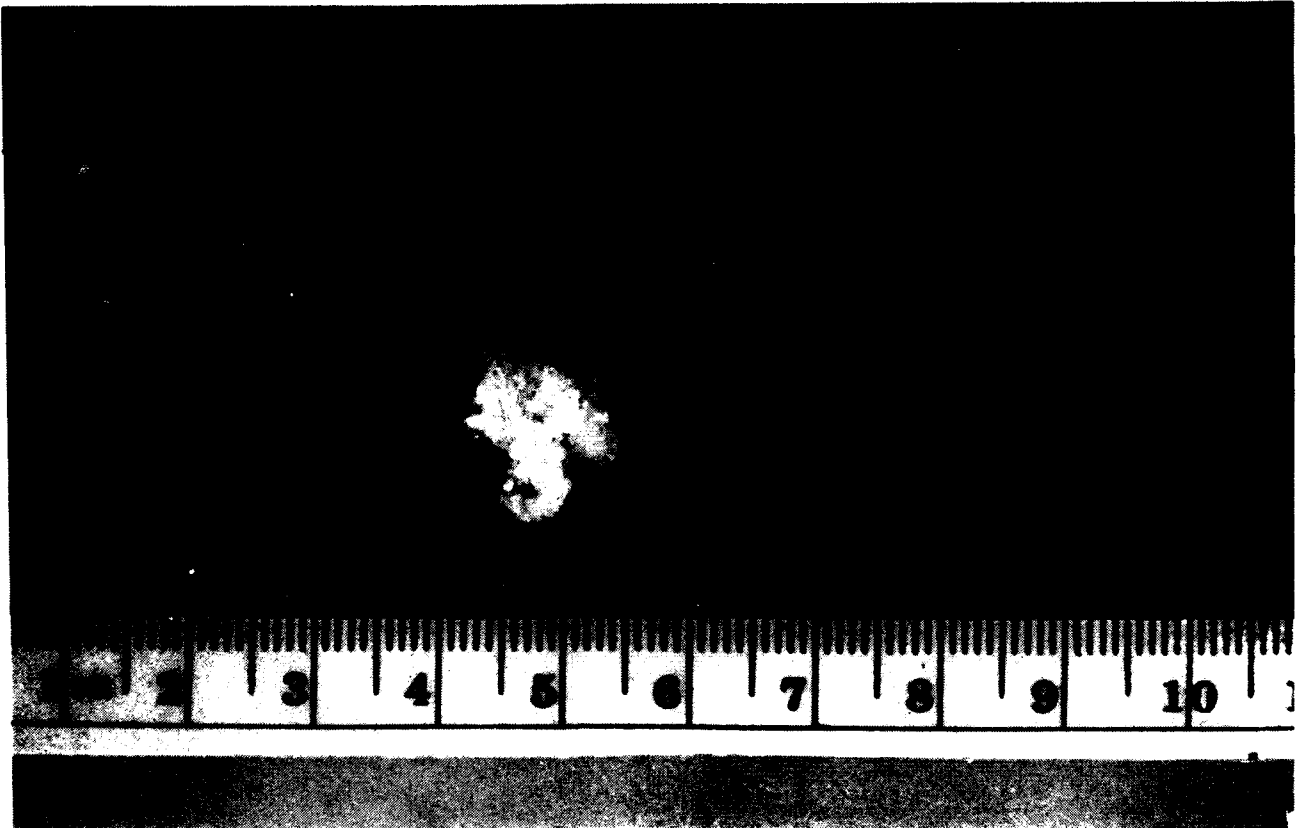


Figure 3: Basketmaker Projectile Points.

- (a) Basketmaker III?, Field Specimen #4,
Site #5.
- (b) Basketmaker III-Pueblo I, Field Specimen #16,
Site 14.
- (c) Basketmaker III?, Field Specimen #35,
Site #28.
- (d) Basketmaker III-Pueblo I, Field Specimen #47,
Site #43.

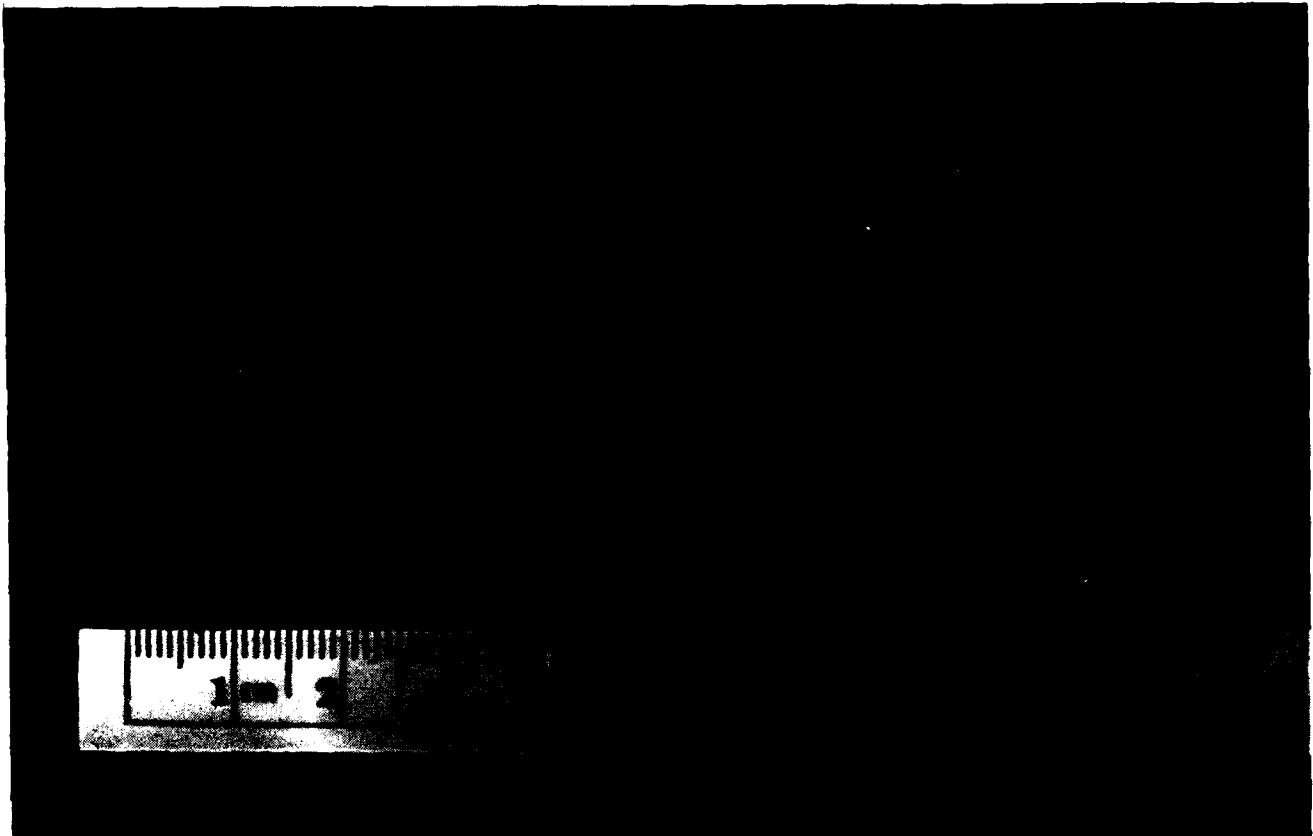


Figure 4: Diagnostic Pueblo IV-V Projectile Point.
(Field Specimen #40, Site #31).

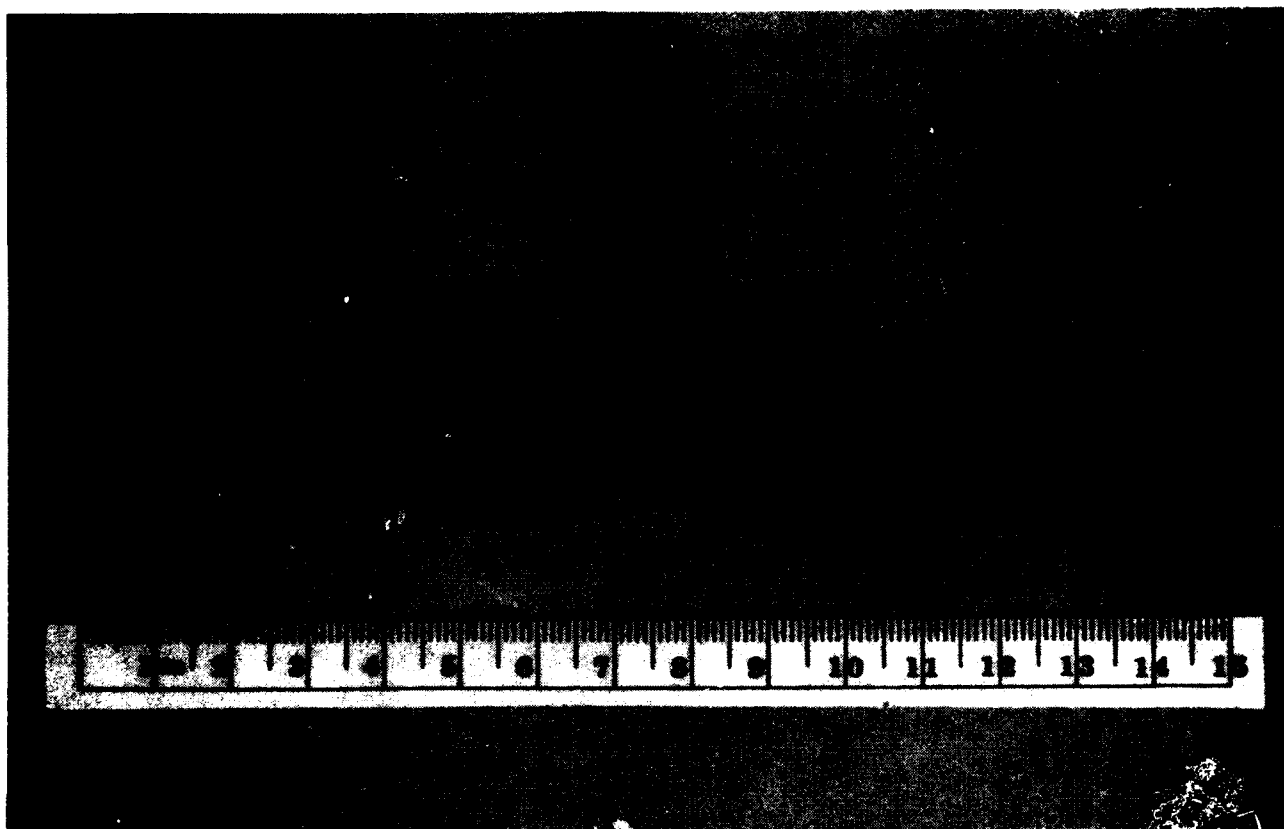


Figure 5: Navajo Projectile Points (Chiricahua-Cochise form).

- (a) Field Specimen #22, Site #18.
- (b) Field Specimen #48, Site #46.
- (c) Field Specimen #41, Site #32.
- (d) Field Specimen #17, Site #15.



Figure 6: Interior view of rock shelter exhibiting pictographs. Both the sandstone boulder to left of center and the back of the shelter (right) produced rock art. Site #10.

ISOLATED OCCURRENCES

Isolated Occurrence No. 1

Elevation: 6,445 feet, 1,965 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown

Description: North-south alignment of 4 quartzite cobbles
plus 3 x 1/2 meter pit (northwest-southeast).
Alignment maybe natural.

Isolated Occurrence No. 2

Elevation: 6,445 feet, 1,965 meters

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown. (probable historic)

Description: Cairn of cobbles (i.e., quartzite) 1 meter
diameter; 4 meters from dropoff. Minimal
cobble size 15 x 20 centimeters; maximum
40-20 centimeters.

Isolated Occurrence No. 3

Elevation: 6,445 feet, 1,965 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Recent historic.

Description: Rusted machinery parts under juniper in
2 x 2 meter area.

Isolated Occurrence No. 4

Elevation: 6,445 feet, 1,965 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Pedernal chert flake with retouch.

Isolated Occurrence No. 5

Elevation: 6,900 feet, 1,951 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Patinated chalcedony flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 6

Elevation: 6,400 feet, 1,951 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Patinated chalcedony flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 7

Elevation: 6,405 feet, 1,953 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 8

Elevation: 6,410 feet, 1,954 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Basalt shatter (natural ?), 10 chalcedony
debitage.

Isolated Occurrence No. 9

Elevation: 6,390 feet, 1,948 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony debitage.

Isolated Occurrence No. 10

Elevation: 6,390 feet, 1,948 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chert scraper with retouch.

Isolated Occurrence No. 11

Elevation: 6,390 feet, 1,948 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 12

Elevation: 6,445 feet, 1,965 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake (utilized - 3 edges).

Isolated Occurrence No. 13

Elevation: 6,410 feet, 1,954 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony scraper.

Isolated Occurrence No. 14

Elevation: 6,410 feet, 1,954 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 15

Elevation: 6,410 feet, 1,954 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony core.

Isolated Occurrence No. 16

Elevation: 6,410 feet, 1,954 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Flake (chalcedony) with retouch.

Isolated Occurrence No. 17

Elevation: 6,470 feet, 1,973 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake with retouch.

Isolated Occurrence No. 18

Elevation: 6,465 feet, 1,971 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 19

Elevation: 6,390 feet, 1,948 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Obsidian flake (Polvadera Peak).

Isolated Occurrence No. 20

Elevation: 6,390 feet, 1,948 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Obsidian flake (Polvadera Peak).

Isolated Occurrence No. 21

Elevation: 6,415 feet, 1,956 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: White chalcedony flake (single platform).

Isolated Occurrence No. 22

Elevation: 6,435 feet, 1,962 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Pink chert flake (multiple platform).

Isolated Occurrence No. 23

Elevation: 6,390 feet, 1,948 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Obsidian flake, bifacially retouched.

Isolated Occurrence No. 24

Elevation: 6,385 feet, 1,947 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Obsidian flake (Polvadera Peak), white
chalcedony flake with retouch.

Isolated Occurrence No. 25

Elevation: 6,385 feet, 1,947 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony biface (knife).

Isolated Occurrence No. 26

Elevation: 6,385 feet, 1,947 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: White chert flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 27

Elevation: 6,410 feet, 1,954 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake with retouch, Pedernal
chert flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 28

Elevation: 6,365 feet, 1,941 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake-core.

Isolated Occurrence No. 29

Elevation: 6,470 feet, 1,973 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Late Archaic (possible En Medio).

Description: Field Specimen No. 6, Obsidian Ridge (possible
Grants) obsidian projectile point base.

Isolated Occurrence No. 30

Elevation: 6,465 feet, 1,971 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown.

Description: Chalcedony knife/biface (drawn).

Isolated Occurrence No. 31

Elevation: 6,465 feet, 1,971 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Obsidian flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 32

Elevation: 6,465 feet, 1,971 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown (possible historic).

Description: Hearth (70 x 70 centimeters) outline of quartzite cobbles ranging from 15 x 10 centimeters to 20 x 30 centimeters (embedded). A rusted bottle cap was found a few centimeters to the northwest.

Isolated Occurrence No. 33

Elevation: 6,465 feet, 1,971 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown (possible natural).

Description: Six (6) meter alignment of 6 embedded and one loose quartzite cobble.

Isolated Occurrence No. 34

Elevation: 6,445 feet, 1,965 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Recent historic.

Description: Circular basalt/quartzite cobble alignment 30 x 50 centimeters.

Isolated Occurrence No. 35

Elevation: 6,465 feet, 1,971 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chert flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 36

Elevation: 6,465 feet, 1,971 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown (possible natural).

Description: Alignment/pile embedded sandstone quartzite.

Isolated Occurrence No. 37

Elevation: 6,465 feet, 1,971 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Basalt flake with retouch.

Isolated Occurrence No. 38

Elevation: 6,450 feet, 1,966 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown (possible recent historic).

Description: Circular cobble pile/alignment 30 centimeters
high 1/2 minimum diameter filled with gravel.

Isolated Occurrence No. 39

Elevation: 6,465 feet, 1,971 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chert flake with retouch.

Isolated Occurrence No. 40

Elevation: 6,465 feet, 1,971 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown (probable recent historic).

Description: 3 1/2 meter diameter cobble pile 40 centimeters
high (recent?)

Isolated Occurrence No. 41

Elevation: 6,405 feet, 1,953 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake, (Obsidian Ridge) obsidian flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 42

Elevation: 6,410 feet, 1,954 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake, obsidian flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 43

Elevation: 6,410 feet, 1,954 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 44

Elevation: 6,410 feet, 1,954 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic; Late Historic (1896-1947 A.D.).

Description: Polvadera Peak obsidian flake, alum can.
(Field Specimen No. 13) used in sheep dipping.

Isolated Occurrence No. 45

Elevation: 6,405 feet, 1,953 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Polvadera Peak obsidian flakes (1 with retouch).

Isolated Occurrence No. 46

Elevation: 6,465 feet, 1,971 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Pedernal chert flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 47

Elevation: 6,460 feet, 1,970 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 48

Elevation: 6,460 feet, 1,970 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake with retouch.

Isolated Occurrence No. 49

Elevation: 6,410 feet, 1,954 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 50

Elevation: 6,410 feet, 1,954 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake with retouch.

Isolated Occurrence No. 51

Elevation: 6,410 feet, 1,954 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake with retouch.

Isolated Occurrence No. 52

Elevation: 6,410 feet, 1,954 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 53

Elevation: 6,405 feet, 1,953 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Obsidian flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 54

Elevation: 6,375 feet, 1,944 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake with retouch.

Isolated Occurrence No. 55

Elevation: 6,370 feet, 1,942 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 56

Elevation: 6,375 feet, 1,944 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Armijo

Description: Polvadera Peak obsidian projectile point
(Field Specimen No. 30).

Isolated Occurrence No. 57

Elevation: 6,380 feet, 1,945 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 58

Elevation: 6,400 feet, 1,951 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 59

Elevation: 6,400 feet, 1,951 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 60

Elevation: 6,400 feet, 1,951 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Obsidian flake with retouch.

Isolated Occurrence No. 61

Elevation: 6,395 feet, 1,950 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chert flake with retouch.

Isolated Occurrence No. 62

Elevation: 6,475 feet, 1,974 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony core.

Isolated Occurrence No. 63

Elevation: 6,480 feet, 1,976 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 64

Elevation: 6,470 feet, 1,973 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 65

Elevation: 6,480 feet, 1,976 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Pueblo IV (1425-1475 A.D.).

Description: 1 Bandelier Black-on-gray sherd (Field Specimen No. 31).

Isolated Occurrence No. 66

Elevation: 6,480 feet, 1,976 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony debitage.

Isolated Occurrence No. 67

Elevation: 6,475 feet, 1,975 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony debitage.

Isolated Occurrence No. 68

Elevation: 6,480 feet, 1,976 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 69

Elevation: 6,490 feet, 1,979 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Polvadera Peak obsidian flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 70

Elevation: 6,490 feet, 1,979 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake with retouch.

Isolated Occurrence No. 71

Elevation: 6,525 feet, 1,989 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Paleo-Indian (Cody Complex-Eden ?)

Description: Chert projectile point (Field Specimen No. 32).

Isolated Occurrence No. 72

Elevation: 6,435 feet, 1,962 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 73

Elevation: 6,435 feet, 1,961 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Pueblo V (1600-1750A.D.).

Description: One (1) Tewa Red rim sherd.

Isolated Occurrence No. 74

Elevation: 6,425 feet, 1,960 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake with retouch.

Isolated Occurrence No. 75

Elevation: 6,385 feet, 1,947 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake with retouch.

Isolated Occurrence No. 76

Elevation: 6,390 feet, 1,948 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake with retouch.

Isolated Occurrence No. 77

Elevation: 6,390 feet, 1,948 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake with retouch.

Isolated Occurrence No. 78

Elevation: 6,385 feet, 1,947 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony debitage.

Isolated Occurrence No. 79

Elevation: 6,445 feet, 1,965 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony debitage.

Isolated Occurrence No. 80

Elevation: 6,390 feet, 1,948 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony core-flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 81

Elevation: 6,970 feet, 1,972 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Recent historic.

Description: Blue glaze (extinct) china.

Isolated Occurrence No. 82

Elevation: 6,385 feet, 1,947 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Obsidian (Polvadera Peak) with retouch.

Isolated Occurrence No. 83

Elevation: 6,385 feet, 1,947 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 84

Elevation: 6,385 feet, 1,947 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 85

Elevation: 6,385 feet, 1,947 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake, chert flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 86

Elevation: 6,390 feet, 1,948 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony biface (knife base).

Isolated Occurrence No. 87

Elevation: 6,395 feet, 1,950 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony chip.

Isolated Occurrence No. 88

Elevation: 6,435 feet, 1,962 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Coarse-grain quartzite flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 89

Elevation: 6,450 feet, 1,966 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Coarse grain quartzite flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 90

Elevation: 6,430 feet, 1,960 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 91

Elevation: 6,425 feet, 1,959 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Recent historic.

Description: Old rope plus flowerpot, 2 cans (5lb coffee, plastic and charcoal; 5 meter radius).

Isolated Occurrence No. 92

Elevation: 6,425 feet, 1,959 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Obsidian Ridge obsidian flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 93

Elevation: 6,425 feet, 1,959 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chert flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 94

Elevation: 6,435 feet, 1,962 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Obsidian Ridge obsidian flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 95

Elevation: 6,410 feet, 1,954 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 96

Elevation: 6,405 feet, 1,953 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony

Isolated Occurrence No. 97

Elevation: 6,415 feet, 1,956 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Unifacial chalcedony scraper.

Isolated Occurrence No. 98

Elevation: 6,425 feet, 1,959 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Agate flake with retouch.

Isolated Occurrence No. 99

Elevation: 6,425 feet, 1,959 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 100

Elevation: 6,425 feet, 1,959 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 101

Elevation: 6,360 feet, 1,939 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 102

Elevation: 6,360 feet, 1,939 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic (recent redeposition)

Description: Vandal's pile - 2 chalcedony cores, 3 flakes
plus natural.

Isolated Occurrence No. 103

Elevation: 6,365 feet, 1,941 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Three (3) church key beer cans.

Isolated Occurrence No. 104

Elevation: 6,305 feet, 1,941 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 105

Elevation: 6,370 feet, 1,942 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 106

Elevation: 6,370 feet, 1,942 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 107

Elevation: 6,365 feet, 1,941 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Pedernal chert flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 108

Elevation: 6,380 feet, 1,945 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 109

Elevation: 6,380 feet, 1,945 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 110

Elevation: 6,370 feet, 1,942 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 111

Elevation: 6,365 feet, 1,941 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony core.

Isolated Occurrence No. 112

Elevation: 6,365 feet, 1,941 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Obsidian Ridge obsidian flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 113

Elevation: 6,390 feet, 1,948 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Polvadera Peak obsidian flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 114

Elevation: 6,390 feet, 1,948 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 115

Elevation: 6,390 feet, 1,948 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Obsidian flake, chalcedony flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 116

Elevation: 6,390 feet, 1,948 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 117

Elevation: 6,390 feet, 1,948 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 118

Elevation: 6,410 feet, 1,954 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Polvadera Peak obsidian flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 119

Elevation: 6,410 feet, 1,954 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic of recent redeposition.

Description: Vandal pile, quartzite flakes, chalcedony flakes,
and chalcedony flakes with retouch.

Isolated Occurrence No. 120

Elevation: 6,390 feet, 1,948 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 121

Elevation: 6,370 feet, 1,942 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 122

Elevation: 6,395 feet, 1,950 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown historic (Late 1800's - Early
1900's A.D.).

Description: Purple glass.

Isolated Occurrence No. 123

Elevation: 6,410 feet, 1,954 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chert flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 124

Elevation: 6,405 feet, 1,953 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Recent historic.

Description: Modern campfire 1/2 meter diameter (burned
juniper, charcoal).

Isolated Occurrence No. 125

Elevation: 6,390 feet, 1,948 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake with retouch.

Isolated Occurrence No. 126

Elevation: 6,415 feet, 1,956 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown flake.

Description: Chalcedony flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 127

Elevation: 6,405 feet, 1,953 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 128

Elevation: 6,410 feet, 1,954 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Fine grain quartzite flake with retouch.

Isolated Occurrence No. 129

Elevation: 6,425 feet, 1,959 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Polvadera Peak obsidian flake.

Isolated Occurrence No. 130

Elevation: 6,425 feet, 1,959 meters.

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown lithic.

Description: Chalcedony flake.

APPENDIX B

CURATED COLLECTIONS FROM LA 3505 STORED AT THE
LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY,
MUSEUM OF NEW MEXICO, SANTA FE

CURATEL COLLECTIONS FROM LA 3505 STORED AT THE
LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY
MUSEUM OF NEW MEXICO, SANTA FE

ITEMS	DESCRIPTION	ORIGINAL PROVENIENCE	STORAGE LOCATION
Ceramics: Culinary	1 bag	Rooms 3,5,7,1,6 and 8	Room #203 (Prewitt House)
	1 bag	Rooms 15 and kiva	Room #203 (Prewitt House)
	1 bag	Rooms 18,19,29,30,2 and 14	Room #203 (Prewitt House)
	2 bags	Rooms 11,12,13,20,21,22 and 23	Room #203 (Prewitt House)
	1 bag	Rooms 10,25,26 and 27	Room #203 (Prewitt House)
	1 partially restored jar	Room 21	Room #203 (Prewitt House)
	1 restorable Santa Fe Black-on-white bowl		Room #203 (Prewitt House)
Decorated	3 bags Wiyo Black-on-white several restorable vessels		Room #203 (Prewitt House)
	1 bag Pindi Black-on-white, several restorable vessels		Room #203 (Prewitt House)
	1 bag miscellaneous sherds		Room #201 (Sub-basement)
	1 bag sherds photographed for report		Room #201 (Sub-basement)
	1 mixed bag of assorted knives, scrapers, etc.		Room 203
Lithics:	1 boulder bitted stone axe		On loan to the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center, Albuquerque
	Projectile point	Room 22	Room 203
	Projectile point	Room 11	Room 203

ITEMS	DESCRIPTION	ORIGINAL PROVENIENCE	STORAGE LOCATION
Lithics continued:	Two projectile points	Room 9	Room 203
	Drill, kiva		Room 203
	Blade (knife)	Room 11	UCLA Obsidian Hydration Laboratory
	Drill, surface		Room 203
	Projectile point, surface		UCLA Obsidian Hydration Laboratory
	Blade (knife), kiva		UCLA Obsidian Hydration Laboratory
	Projectile point	Room 26	UCLA Obsidian Hydration Laboratory
Other:	1 bag assorted lithics, primarily chert		Room 201
	2 small boxes, burned yucca fiber, corn husks and basket fragments	Room 2	Room 203
	3 pieces of dendro (not treated with preservative - condition poor)	Room 7	Room 203
	2 burned juniper bark plugs		Room 203
	2 packets of burned fiber		Room 203
	1 packet - grey/green clay	Room 21	Room 203

ITEMS	DESCRIPTION	ORIGINAL PROVENIENCE	STORAGE LOCATION
Undifferentiated Bulk Collections:	1 bag surface sherds and lithics		Room 201
	1 bag miscellaneous bone and vegetable matter - including bone, antler, adobe impression and burned corn		Room 201
Additional Collections from Abiquiu Sites:	1 bag of ceramics and lithics from the "Spillway Cave" (Exact location unknown)		Room 201
	1 bag of bone and wood from "Spillway Cave"		Room 201
	1 mixed bag of Tewa Red and Polychrome ceramics, smudged utility ware and archaic points and lithics, (including obsidian Bajada and En Medio points) seventy pieces in all. Collected by members of the Santa Fe Archaeological Society in late 1950's. Arroyo Comales is cited as collection area. Sample may be associated with AR-4 Navajo and Archaic Occupation (Schaafsma 1976, 1979).		Room 201

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